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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

The below returns, mostly official and one (Kings) incomplete, for 26 out of the 61 counties in the State give an idea of the rise of the S. L. P. vote. The figures indicate that the 15,000 mark will be surely passed. The increase, so far, above 1900 is 1,527.

Counties.	De Leon. 1902.	Corregan. 1900.
Allegany	45	14
Cattavaugus	53	21
Cayuga	190	176
Chautauqua	172	57
Clinton	16	15
Cortland	2	12
Duchess	49	65
Erie	1,023	947
Essex	29	12
Fulton	177	186
Genesee	43	66
Jefferson	126	58
Kings (incomplete)	2,498	1,925
Monroe	845	462
Nassau	31	20
New York	5,829	5,305
Onandaga	878	1,135
Orange	187	77
Orleans	26	46
Renseelaer	489	229
Richmond	125	153
Saratoga	110	26
Schenectady	287	247
Ulster	48	35
Washington	55	21
Westchester	544	446
Totals	13,372	11,846

Total S. L. P. vote in Manhattan and the Bronx:

In 1900.....5395
In 1901.....4844
In 1902.....5029

The Social Democratic vote this year is 10,110.

S. L. P. Third Party in St. Louis Co., Minnesota.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 14.—The vote in St. Louis county, Minn., is as follows: Van Lear, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, 140; Nash, Kang candidate for same office, 44. V. C. Koneczney, S. L. P. candidate for Congress in Eighth district, 237; the Kangs had no candidate. We beat the Pops, the Prohibs, the Kangs, and are now the third party in the county.

West Seneca, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The vote here this year is the same as that of last year: S. L. P., 8; Kangs, 6.

The Vote in Utah.

Ogden, Utah, Nov. 11.—The Republicans got about everything in sight here, so I suppose that the present great prosperity (?) will continue.

The "Socialists" got something over 30 votes in Ogden, and the returns show that they got the most votes in the railroad districts, which goes to show that there is a great deal of sentiment in favor of Socialism among the railroad people. But it is mostly the Appeal to Reason kind which, taken together with the tapeworm organization they have, will never accomplish anything for the wage workers.

Prices of a good many of the necessaries of living are increasing here, but wages are not. The Southern Pacific railroad men are talking of organizing a co-operative store. Will let you know more about it in the future.

Montgomery (N. Y.) County Vote.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The official canvass of Montgomery county gives De Leon 53 votes. Corregan, S. L. P., 1900, 48; Hanford, S. D. P., 1900, 18; Hanford, S. D. P., 1902, 28.

Minneapolis Vote Increases.

Minneapolis, Nov. 11.—The vote in Minneapolis shows a good increase over the vote of 1900 and the indications are that we have a large vote in the State. We have been unable to get at any definite account of the vote for Van Lear, our candidate for governor, as yet, but hope to in a few days.

Hammond, our candidate for mayor, received 704 votes, this of course, is not official. Our vote for mayor in 1900 was 231, this gives us an increase of 473.

Increase of 30 Per cent. in Mesa county, Colorado.

Grand Junction, Col., Nov. 8.—The election is over and our vote shows a good increase. Last year the straight vote in Mesa county was 102, this year it is 132, a gain of 30 per cent., and this despite the counterfeit Socialist party which organized here last July to reap what the genuine Socialist party—the Socialist Labor Party—had sown.

Utica Increases Vote.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The vote here is as follows, from what can be learned to-day: For assembly, F. W. Temer, S. L. P., 127; George Bingelt, S. D. P., 97. This means an increase of about 30 for us, and a decrease of 10 for our William street friends.

Lowell, Mass.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 13.—The Socialist Labor Party vote here is: Governor, [illegible] T. Berry, 133; lieutenant governor, [illegible], 130; secretary of state, O'Fih[illegible]; treasurer, Nagler, 215; auditor, [illegible], 194; attorney general, [illegible], 176; congress fifth district, [illegible], 75.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 12.—Official vote. Congress, Fifth District: J. H. Arnold, S. L. P., 278, in 1901 it was 192; A. Markert, S. D. P. Kang, 213, in 1900 it was 183; Bradburn, Union Labor Fakir, 1187.

The vote for School Trustees is as follows:

45th District—A. Schmutz, S. L. P., 30; Merrick, Union Labor Fakir, 23.

46th District—Sullivan, Union Labor Fakir, 401.

47th District—Kleinherz, S. L. P., 13; Brukel, Union Labor Fakir, 93.

48th District—Giffey, S. L. P., 290.

51st District—James Doyle, S. L. P., 202.

The total vote for Trustees is: S. L. P., 535; Union Labor, 1289.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 12.—We are well satisfied with the result of the election and at yesterday's meeting of the campaign committee it was decided to at once take proper steps to continue an active winter agitation, beginning with regular Sunday afternoon discussions every second and fourth Sunday, 2.30 p. m., at Beck's Hall. The start will be made on November 30, with the subject "The recent election returns and their significance." Speakers: Schmutz, Doyle and Giffey.

On Wednesday, December 31 (New Year's eve), Section Louisville will give an entertainment consisting of singing, recitations and dancing, at Beck's Hall, to celebrate the success of the Socialist Labor Party at the recent election, as well as the beginning of the new year, another year of ceaseless activity for the active members of the S. L. P.

Fraternally,
Albert Schmutz.

PLYMOUTH, MICH.

Plymouth Mich., Nov. 9.—The S. L. P. polled 3 votes here. The decoy duck "Socialist" party polled 5.

MALDEN, MASS.

Malden, Mass., Nov. 12.—Complete returns give Berry, S. L. P. candidate for governor, 73 votes; Chase, Socialist (Kang), 424. The vote last year was: S. L. P., 87; S. D. P. (Kang), 70.

HAMILTON CO., OHIO.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 12.—The following is the vote of Hamilton county for Secretary of State:

Max S. Hayes (Kang) S., 4373; Theodore Adams, S. L. P., 739. In 1901 the S. L. P. polled 838 for governor, while the Kangs polled 3392.

BELLEVILLE, ILL.

Belleville, Ill., Nov. 12.—The following is the vote of the S. L. P. this year and two years ago:

	1902	1900
State Ticket	212	182
For Congress	160	194
Sheriff	198	184
Representative	445	519
Rest of County Ticket	185	183

The Democrats lost their Congressman in this district to the Republicans by about 2300 votes. Kern made his campaign issue against injunctions and claimed he represented union men.

A CONNECTICUT CAPITALIST

Seeking to Lure German Workingmen Into the Country Under False Pretences.

Stonington, Ct., Nov. 12.—The below advertisement appears in a German paper that has just reached me from the other side of the waters:

"Experienced velvet workers are wanted in South Manchester, Ct. High wages. Easy and cheap opportunity to acquire your own home. Apply to Richard Mommers, Cologne, P. O. 5946."

The said Richard Mommers is the Superintendent at Chiny Brothers' velvet mil in South Manchester, Ct. A strike took place there last summer on account of the two-loom system. Next Saturday two men are expected to arrive in New York to take the strikers' place. It is a case of contract and pauper labor.

This matter should be promptly brought to the attention of the readers in Germany, and of the Commissioners of Immigration. It is a case of luring workingmen from abroad under false pretences, and then utilizing their foreigness and helplessness to lower wages here.

SWITCHMEN'S TROUBLE.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—The dispute between the railroad managers and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen over the question of wages for switchmen in the Chicago yards has been settled amicably.

Agreements were made last night by all the railroads in the city except the Rock Island, conceding an increase of three cents an hour for helpers and four cents an hour for foremen, which is one-half cent an hour over the St. Paul rate as proposed by the managers.

The new rates, which will go into force November 15, are: Day foremen, 31 cents per hour; night foremen, 33 cents; day helpers, 28 cents; night helpers, 30 cents an hour. As Chicago sets the standard for all the principal yards in the West the new schedule affects over 10,000 men.

Extend Demands.

Denver, Col., Nov. 12.—Having received a telegram from Grand Master Morrissey announcing the advance in wages granted switchmen by Chicago railroads, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen last night decided to demand a twenty per cent. increase from the Union Pacific and Colorado Southern railways.

A committee will leave Denver for Omaha to-day to confer with Union Pacific Officers. All the divisions of the Union Pacific and Colorado Southern will have representation in the committee. The lodge to which most of the Denver and Rio Grande switchmen belong will take action.

THE MINE WORKERS

THE PART PLAYED BY THEIR LEADERS IN POLITICS EXPOSED.

State Vice-President Reynolds and District President William Hefti, in Their Role of Democratic Bell Wethers in the Twenty-second Congressional District of Illinois.

Special to The Daily People.

Collinsville, Ill., Nov. 11.—The part the United Mine Workers of America played in the recent election in the Twenty-second Congressional District of Illinois is worthy of recital.

The first act in this drama was begun on the 2d of September, Labor Day (Fakirs' Labor Auction Day), at a picnic in Collinsville, given by Local 685, U. M. W. of A., when, as was stated in a former letter, Fred J. Kern delivered one of his famous (?) speeches wherein he threw bouquets at the miners in the shape of twisted economics, whereupon he was challenged to a public debate by the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Congress, but he, twisting his conduct as he twisted his economics, twisted out of it. At this same picnic T. J. Reynolds, State vice-president, and Wm. Hefti, district president of the U. M. W. of A., were billed to speak; but the "No government by injunction" candidate (Kern) used all the time, as was prearranged, while the two fakirs looked on solemnly. No doubt, Mr. Kern said, "Well done, my good and faithful servants."

Mr. Reynolds is an old-time Democrat and, for a long time, while holding an office in the U. M. W. of A., was county central committeeman of the Democratic party. He finally threw up the committeeman's job, due no doubt to the scorching he got from the S. L. P.; for he said, when challenged to meet a representative of the S. T. & L. A. in debate, "I can't see why you fellows are always after me. Now you tend to your business and I will tend to mine,"—so I guess he was tending to his business on Labor Day herding the slaves of the mines together for a Democratic capitalist candidate, though Reynolds introduced Kern as a man that had risen from the ranks of Labor to the Hall of Congress.

Wm. Hefti, some of the readers of The People will remember, is the "labor leader" who, in 1900, had no use for politics and wanted to "do" a Socialist Labor Party speaker for stamping him a political fakir. When a hound yelps it is a sign he was hit. Here is the evidence, let it speak for itself.

The second act begins with the issuance of a campaign circular entitled, "Rodenberg No Friend of Organized Labor," in which Hefti played the leading part, as the following extracts will show:

"As proof of the fact that the Hon. William A. Rodenberg, Republican candidate for Congress, is not a friend of organized labor, we respectfully submit the following:

"Not a single word is recorded that he ever spoke in sympathy with the labor movement or in sympathy with laboring men striking for their just rights. He is always to be found on the side of corporations.

"The issue of 'Government by Injunction' is the one which gives laboring men the most concern in this campaign. Asked by Mr. William Hefti, District President of the United Mine Workers of America, where he stood on that question and how he felt about the matter, Mr. Rodenberg declared himself in favor of Government by Injunction and against the interests of all wage-workers. He gave expression to these views at the time when Judge Jackson issued his infamous injunction forbidding American citizens to give bread to starving men, and when John P. Morgan and Mother Jones, National Organizers of United Mine Workers of America, were hurled into prison and locked up without being given a trial by jury, for contempt of court; and when John P. Reese, State President of Iowa of United Mine Workers of America, was put in jail on a foolish contempt charge for exercising the right of free speech, guaranteed to us in the Constitution of our country.

"The national convention of United Mine Workers decided by resolution that the 10th day of last May should be called Injunction Day and that no organized laboring man should support any candidate for Congress who is not pledged to work and vote against Government by Injunction. Kern is pledged against Government by Injunction. Rodenberg is unpledged and has expressed himself as favoring it.

"We therefore ask every trades unionist to vote for Hon. Fred. J. Kern for re-election from a union standpoint."

The circular from which these extracts are taken was signed: "Peter Diamond, President National Mine Managers and Assistants' Mutual Aid Association; Charles Nesbit, District President; Thomas Powell, District Secretary."

This circular brought forth the following attack upon Hefti, by Rodenburg:

"An Open Letter to Organized Labor.

"My attention has been called to a scurrilous circular under the caption 'Rodenberg No Friend of Organized Labor,' signed by certain Democratic officials of the National Mine Managers' and Assistants' Mutual Aid Asociation. It was the intention of the authors of this piece of nefarious and contemptible work to distribute these circulars on the eve of election at a time when it would be impossible for me or my friends to reply to the cowardly charges contained therein.

"The statement is made in this circular that in a conversation with one Wm. Hefti, District President of the United Mine Workers, I stated that I was in favor of government by injunction. This statement is a malicious and an unmitigated lie, one that could have emanated only from the filthy depths of a perjured scoundrel's breast. The only conversation that I have had with this man Hefti during the past two years occurred in my office in East St. Louis, about six weeks ago. Hefti asked me to contribute something for the relief of the striking miners in the anthracite regions. I very cheerfully gave him my personal check for $25 and expressed regret that I was financially unable to make a larger donation as all of my sympathies were with the miners in that great contest. During this conversation, which was the only conversation that I have had with Hefti, not one word was said in regard to government by injunction. The question did not come up in any form whatsoever. Two years ago, while the Congressional campaign was at its height, this same man Hefti called at my office and under the guise of personal and political friendship secured from me the sum of $50, which sum was supposed to be used in defraying his expenses in making a personal visit to the various coal mines in the district in the interest of the Republican party and reporting upon the political situation among the miners. No report was ever made by Hefti.

"On the contrary, I have been informed that in that campaign he betrayed those for whom he professed friendship and gave his personal support and the benefit of what influence he may have had to the Democratic candidate for Congress. My position on the question of government by injunction is well known to every intelligent laboring man in this district. I am on record as favoring an amendment to the present law defining the power of judges of federal courts, which will prevent the issuance of sweeping writs of injunction whereby men are deprived of their liberty without a trial by a jury of their peers."

Rodenberg's charges brought the following reply from Hefti (this makes good reading as the labor fakir dodges the charges of betrayal made by Rodenberg):

"A circular headed 'An Open Letter to Organized Labor,' signed by W. A. Rodenberg, in which he refers to a certain other circular and takes occasion to say that I lied when I stated that he never said to me that he was in favor of government by injunction, has come to my notice.

"The first circular referred to was gotten out without my knowledge or consent. I had not intended to say anything for print in this campaign. I was quietly opposing the election of Mr. Rodenberg and advocating the election of his opponent, Mr. Kern, as every American citizen in this congressional district has a right to do, because I considered Mr. Rodenberg the enemy, and Mr. Kern the true friend, of organized labor. In this way I mentioned a conversation which I had with Mr. Rodenberg about six weeks ago in regard to government by injunction, but did not speak for publication. This is no doubt the origin of the circular referred to by Mr. Rodenberg. But since Mr. Rodenberg has given me the lie on this subject over his signature, I feel impelled and justified to state the real and exact facts. I return the lie to Mr. Rodenberg and say that he did say to me that he was in favor of government by injunction, and when he says that he did not make such a statement he deliberately and maliciously lies.

"Mr. Rodenberg declares in this campaign that he individually is opposed to the evil of government by injunction. I defy Mr. Rodenberg or any of his friends to show where his party either in national, state, congressional or county convention ever adopted a declaration against government by injunction anywhere in the United States.

"Fellow-miners, it is now a question of veracity between Mr. Rodenberg and myself in this matter, and I want you to say by your votes next Tuesday whether you believe Mr. Rodenberg or myself.

"Wm. Hefti.

"State of Illinois, St. Clair County.—ss.

"William Hefti, being first duly sworn, on oath, says that he has read the above statement, and knows the contents thereof, and states that the contents thereof and all statements and averments therein contained, are true in substance and in fact. "Wm. Hefti.

"State of Illinois, St. Clair County.—ss.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, this first day of November, A. D. 1902.

"M. W. Borders, Notary Public."

The third act was the defeat of Kern by Rodenburg.

We have just heard from St. Clair county, returns as follows: 208 straight votes in county for State ticket and 161 for Congressional candidate.

From this you will see that the Kern-Rodenberg fight cut some figure and that the work of the fakirs told. It was fierce. Money and beer flowed freely.

The great increase of crime and suicide in London is noteworthy, in view of the fact that it happens simultaneously with the decrease in wages and an increase in unemployment. For sometime past the conditions of the English working class has been such as to cause alarm among capitalist authorities. A London commercial newspaper of considerable prominence not so very long ago argued that the conditions of the working class pointed to a decline in the prosperity which England had been enjoying for the past few years. In view of these facts the capitalist explanation that the increase of crime and suicide in London is but the reaction attending the coronation exercises is peurile indeed.

CONNOLLY ON AMERICA

THE S. L. P. "BEING DEAD YET SPEAKETH."

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 10.—Doubtless my comrades of the S. L. P. would be interested in learning what are the impressions of America I have acquired so far, as the result of my trip in this country. At least when I consider that every Socialist Labor Party member whom I have yet met, as soon as he had got through the necessary preliminary process of shaking my hand, immediately inquired: "What do you think of America?" I am emboldened to believe that my opinion may at least be interesting to the comradeship. So I am venturing to set down here some of my opinions.

When it was arranged between the I. S. R. P. in Ireland and the S. L. P. of America that I should honor this country by my presence, an acquaintance suggested to me that I had better hurry up or there would be no S. L. P. left in the United States when I got there. Now, that was the common belief of all those who depended for their knowledge of American affairs upon the Socialist papers of Great Britain, whose "foreign correspondents" retail for the information (sic) of British and Irish readers every slander against the S. L. P. the malevolence of its enemies can suggest.

Personally, although I took no stock in such slanders, it would be untrue to say that I was entirely uninfluenced by the constantly reported tales of secessions and resignations. I believed that when I got to America I would find the S. L. P. in a pretty bad state; that did not deter me from coming, of course; to me it was sufficient that the S. L. P. was following in America the same line of action which we in Ireland had mapped out for ourselves before we came in touch with S. L. P. literature, that although Ireland and Bulgaria were the only countries which at the International Congress had voted solid against the Kautsky resolution, yet the S. L. P. had followed the lead of France, Poland and Italy, and had backed us up by one vote, and that as long as their cause was just it did not matter whether the S. L. P. vote was 34,000 or the million which the S. D. P. did not poll in 1900. I believe firmly that the revolutionary Socialist movement will always be numerically weak, until the hour of revolution arrives, and then it will be as easy to get adherents by the thousands as it is now to get single individuals.

This then was the mood in which I reached American shores, and I can scarcely convey to the comrades how much the real state of affairs in the sections exceeded far greater all my fondest anticipations. I expected to find the sections disheartened and disorganized; I found them active, energetic, sanguine, radiant with confidence. I thought I would hear all sorts of expressions of regret at certain well known and respected men having left the party; I did hear such expressions but they were expressions of regret and sorrow for the sake of the men who had left, and thus put themselves out of the movement, not for the party which pursued the even tenor of its way undisturbed by their defections. In short, I found a real revolutionary movement—a movement of fighters who in the eager rush forward to the conflict, have no time to waste a thought on the timid camp followers whom the whirl of the struggle had for a moment thrown out of their natural position and into the van of the fight.

I met the tyrant De Leon whom a Kangaroo at Salt Lake City told me the other day "had driven hundreds of thousands of men out of the party," and was surprised to find that he struck me as a somewhat chirpy old gentleman, with an inordinately developed bump of family affection—a new sort of "Socialist of the Chair," who stated a politico-sociological proposition, which scalps a traitor or reveals a corruption, with as little personal feeling as moves a mathematician or a surgeon in the dissecting room.

Permit me also to say that in one respect the S. L. P. is thoroughly American; it has its full share of the American national disease—Swellhead When the average S. L. P. man asks me now what I think of America I have got into the habit of replying that I don't think much of it, and it does me good to watch the dazed, mystified expression that creeps across his face. Then after a while his face clears up and I know then that he has said to himself: "Well, Connolly is only an Irishman after all, and of course he knows no better."

I was once engaged in an agitation in Dublin against an increase of 12 cents per week in the rents of some cottage property in Bark street, and one of the speakers told the tenants that "the twenty millions of the Irish race in America, the Irish under the Southern Cross of Australia, and away upon the lonely veldt of South Africa," were watching them—watching to see if we would pay that 12 cents extra per week, and I thought to myself that that kind of heroics which makes one imagine that he and his are the center of the universe was confined to Ireland, but I do not think so now. America has robbed us of that, as she has robbed us of Tammany Hall, saloon-controlled politics, slave-driving politicians and other Irish products now acclimatized in America.

One thing that I have noticed in America is that despite all we Irish have done for the country, there are very few monuments to Irishmen in the United States. I was inclined to grumble at this until I came to Salt Lake City, when I found that here, at least, was one city that had repaired the omission. On the topmast spire of the Morman Temple there is a life-size figure of an Irishman named Morany, blowing a trumpet. Of course, they call him an angel and spell his name Morani, but that is only their ignorance. Possibly, they put this distinguished countryman of mine in this exalted position because Irish Mormons were and are as rare as honest politicians.

I am not grumbling at this egotistical feeling on the part of the S. L. P. It is, of course, highly natural towards any other nationality except the Irish; towards us it is only ridiculous. In course of time we will, no doubt, succeed in making you realize that fact; until then we will tolerate you as "an amoosin cuss" as Artemus Ward said of his kangaroo.

I have to thank the comrades for the aid they have given me in securing subscriptions to the Worker's Republic. I got most subscriptions in Boston, Mass., and Duluth, Minn., and least in New York city and Minneapolis, Minn. James Connolly.

THE VOTE IN DENVER

Shows An Increase—Gains Expected In Other Parts of Colorado

Special to The Daily People.

Denver, Col., Nov. 9.—The election is passed, and as the smoke rolls away, it is discovered that the party of the large capitalists (the Republicans) has won out in Colorado, and there is weeping and gnashing of teeth among the pie hunters of the fast disapearing middle-class movement (Dem-Pop-Socialists), and the working class are rubbing their eyes to see where they are at.

Now the battle royal will be begun and the Republicans will top the barrel, and H. O. Wolcott will be sent to represent Colorado at the nation's capital, in the interest of his class; and the "labor lieutenants," with the assistance of the single taxer, Bucklin, will help in the work, backed up by D. C. Coates and his followers. All these acts will tend to open the eyes of the working class in Colorado.

At the present writing the S. L. P. vote can not be given with accuracy, but it is admitted that at least 350 votes were cast in Arapahoe county as against 262 in 1900, a gain of 88, and this gain in vote will be equalled all over the State by the clear-cut class movement in the face of all the dust-throwing of the Democrats and "Socialists," supported oratorically by eight eloquent ex-reverend speakers during the whole campaign, and who also had the endorsement of "organized labor" and the Colorado Chronicle, edited by Lieut.-Governor D. C. Coates. Their vote will not reach 10,000, despite their claim of 25,000 to 50,000.

The S. L. P. had one organizer in the field about four weeks, and expended about $150, and though holding to the much despised "De Leon tactics" yet gained votes.

The Australian tax amendment was lost by a large vote, and its supporters will be blaming the Democrats for the defeat, so to get even they will go to H. O. Wolcott and his barrel.

The other amendments carried—disfranchisement and all. The "Socialist" party failed to point out the disfranchisement movement to the workers and in this way exposed their treachery to the working class. They also failed to accept the challenge of the S. L. P. regarding the two parties' position, thus proving that they are traitors to the working class movement. Smash the fakirs!

The Weekly, Monthly and, after them, The Daily People, will be a factor in bringing solidarity among the working class.

Speed the day!

CAPITALIST "GRATITUDE."

Labor Receives Nothing But a Printed Notice for Increased Output.

Special to The Daily People.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The New York Central Railroad car shops, located at West Albany, are the largest and most highly developed capitalistic industrial plant in Albany county. A bulletin recently posted in a number of conspicuous places about the concern shows the generosity of the managers to their wage slaves. A year ago the employees, in order to get out the required amount of work, had to work a great deal of overtime. An employe informed the writer that nearly one-half of the entire force worked from three to five hours every night, for which overtime they were paid at the rate of "time and a half"; but to-day overtime is practically done away with, except in cases of extreme necessity. The bulletin referred to expresses the gratitude and thanks of the managers to the employes for "pulling out," and with the same number of men getting out the same amount of work in the regular time, that one year ago required so much overtime. The wages, however, remain the same as they did a year ago, ranging from fourteen cents an hour for laborers up. Nine hours constitute a regular day's work, and is paid for by the hour,

"UP AND AT 'EM, FRANK"

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 15.—Official count gives S. L. P. this year 1,756 votes. In 1900 we received 640.

CELEBRATION TO BE A GRAND AFFAIR

WORK FOR DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL BEING PUSHED WITH ENERGY.

Arrangements Made to Make It An Enjoyable Event — Reasons Why More Work Is Necessary—Something For The Members to Do.

As Thanksgiving Day draws near it is seasonable that we bestir ourselves to an appreciation of the import of the festivities that the Socialist Labor Party and its well wishers will celebrate in Grand Central Palace on that day. With us it will not only be a day of thanksgiving and joy for the harvest that has come to us, in the form of an awakening recognition of the lines that must be pursued for working class emancipation; it will also be the occasion for the preparation of work that will make permanent and effective the sentiment already aroused, and advance the cause, so that the demand for the Socialist Republic will be a potent factor in the campaign of two years hence, and for which, if we would do our work efficiently, we must now actively prepare.

The Party membership is undoubtedly in earnest in its determination to overthrow the present industrial chaos of which capitalist robbery is the distinguishing characteristic. But, it is not only necessary to be in earnest regarding the accomplishment of a certain end; it is just as requisite that we fully appreciate the means that must be employed for the attainment of our purpose.

In the spread of Socialist propaganda, in the diffusion of a knowledge of correct and essential methods, in the casting of a warning light on the pitfalls that beset the path, it is absolutely necessary that we have a well equipped and clearly directed Party press. Such a press is the Party's organ, the terror of crooks, the hope of clear-cut Socialists—The Daily People. Thanks to the tireless energy of our comrades in the struggle, the Party's press has been developed to the point where, with the daily, weekly, and monthly newspapers, and with the possibility of meeting the demand for leaflets, pamphlets, posters, and the other press work for which there is need all over the country to aid in the work of a complete and aggressive propaganda, the Party press is now within sight of a position where the Party's hammer blows can be delivered with telling effect.

Our friends and our enemies have alike testified to their knowledge of where the vital centre of the Party lays. From the Washington State Committee and other Sections of the movement comes in the call to strengthen the Party's fighting arm, and to spread the light of right principles, and a knowledge of the Party emblem.

Our enemies, in their attempts to injure the movement, invariably seek to strike it in its vital spot—the press. And when the Party membership repelled those attacks upon the Party's life, they manifested an alertness to the importance of the press to the movement.

Our friends and our enemies have alike been correct in their reasoning on the paramount importance of the press. To give force and direction to the hammer's blows, to illumine the mists of bogus and visionary Socialism that seeks to becloud the pathway of progress, no other agency can be relied upon but a straightforward, fearless Party press.

Beyond, then, the fraternal mingling and festivity of the comrades in the battle, the Concert and Bazaar to be held in Grand Central Palace, has the main purpose of fortifying and extending the influence of the Daily People plant.

The importance of this work we hope is fully realized by the membership of the Party. And as the fountain beds of mighty torrents are in themselves obscure, so the work done at this time to place the Party in a position to carry on a fearless and effective campaign, may be confidently relied upon at the present industrial and political juncture to expand to dimensions of force and power.

It must not be forgotten that the S. L. P. is no believer in half-hearted measures; we have entered upon the arrangements for this celebration with the intention of making it a delightful and pleasant occasion for comrades and sympathizers. The booths and decorations will delight the eye with their elegance and brightness; and, upon the maxim that the best is none too good, the famous Kaltenborn Orchestra has been secured, and will be a source of pure pleasure to all who relish good music excellently executed.

Comrades, make the festival a day of pleasure and good. Push the sale of tickets. Interest your friends.

All who wish to contribute presents are requested to forward them to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, of whom also tickets are obtainable.

"UNION WRECKERS"

REASONS WHY THIS EPITHET IS APPLIED TO THE S. L. P.

One often hears the Socialist Labor Party denounced as a "wrecker" of trade unions. This cry, like so many others raised against the Socialist Labor Party, is a "stop thief!" cry, and it is raised for the purpose of taking attention away from those who utter it. The attitude of the S. L. P. towards trade unionism is openly declared and consistently maintained, like every other declaration of the Party.

The trouble with the average trade unionist who inveighs against the S. L. P. is that he does not comprehend the significance of his own organization. He declares that the interests of the capitalist and the worker are identical, which, if true, would mean that a harmonious relationship between the two were possible, and yet he finds it necessary to organize a union because there is no harmony between the interests which he has pronounced identical.

In the early days of capitalism in England, the country where it first developed, the workers, as the exactions of the capitalists grew and reduction of wages followed, joined together to resist their fleecers. The English workingmen did not possess the ballot. The strike and boycott were the only weapons at their command, and on these all effort was concentrated. At that time these weapons were fairly effective, and they were so for the reason that capitalism then was not the giant it is to-day. Then the capitalists were competing with each other, and for one to have a strike take place in his factory or other place of production meant that his rivals would gobble up his business. At that time suspension of business meant ruin. Machinery, too, was in its infancy, and the army of unemployed displaced by the machine was not great enough to beat down the rate of wages. Labor was in demand, and the capitalist had to make peace with the union if he hoped to continue in business. As capitalism developed in this country the need for an organization of the workers became apparent and the British style of trades unionism was imported. The American workingman had the ballot, but finding no provision in the British style of unionism as to the use of it, a thing the British workman did not have, the American workers concluded that politics, like religion, had no place in the union, so they followed the British model closely.

Meanwhile, capitalist competition had led to capitalist concentration. The development of the machine has displaced great armies of workmen and these, in fierce competition with each other for the chance to work, have hammered down wages. The workers have tried to oppose this state of affairs with the old weapons, the strike and the boycott; but they are as effective against trustified capital as was the Indian's bow and arrow against the white man's rifle.

Now, the Socialist Labor Party recognizes and teaches that under the capitalist system there can be no such thing as harmony between the capitalist and the worker. Instead, there is a struggle between the two: a struggle for the wealth produced by but one—the worker. The S. L. P shows that this struggle is irrepressible and incessant. And in proof of the existence of this class struggle the Party points to the trades unions which endeavor to defend the daily pittance of the worker from further onslaughts by the capitalist. But the trades unions cannot curb the power of the capitalist or procure tolerable conditions for the workers while capitalism is left in full possession of the industrial and political powers by which its sovereignty is secured.

Under the capitalist system the labor-power of the worker—his muscle, his skill, his time, his very life—is a merchandise which he must sell from day to day to some capitalist (that is, to some owner of the means of production) in order to obtain his daily means of subsistence. He cannot, like the capitalist, put his merchandise on the shelf until a better price is offered; sell he must, every morning, his day's labor-power, or starve the following day.

The foundation of the capitalist is private property in the means of production—including land, buildings, railroads, and all products in the state of merchandise. To protect, strengthen and enlarge this foundation, the capitalist uses every function of government, and so long as the workers vote the political powers into his hands, the capitalist may feel secure.

For fear that in discussion in union meetings the organized workers would find out that the cause of their misery and the reason for the inefficiency of their battlings were due to the fact that they ignored the greatest and most effective weapon at their command—the ballot—the capitalists have done all that they could to foster the "no politics in the union" idea.

But let us see how trades unions are affected by politics. When workingmen go on strike the police, the militia and the courts, all of which are political weapons, are turned against the strikers. Any attempt on the part of the workers to wring, by strike or boycott, better conditions from the capitalists is a "menace to society" and must be put down at all hazards. But not only this. In order to entrench and enrich the property-holding class, the government is used to destroy all claims which the people as a whole may have, from their interests in the public domain down to village franchises. The result of which is a property-holding class, upon which the propertiless class must absolutely depend for the chance to obtain a living.

Instead of looking into these things the old style trade union ignores them, and it undertakes to curb the effects of them. The trades unionists told the workers they can secure better conditions, and permanently, without waiting or bothering about social or political changes if they would only organize. The workers organized again and again, but could not dictate the price of their labor power for the reason that while holding out for their price they were likely to die of starvation.

The Socialist Labor Party calls the attention of the organized workers to these things and declares that the old style unionism, no matter how good it may once have been, is to-day utterly worthless as a means to benefit the worker as a class. Against the tremendous forces of concentrated capital, the strike and boycott, in the hands of the old style union, are no more effective than putty balls against a modern ironclad. But as schools for the education of the worker the unions might become a great good. With politics in the union—working class politics—teaching that to capture the government and turn it into a weapon of the working class against their capitalist oppressors—were this their aim, then no fault could be found with the trade unions.

But founded as they are on wrong principles, ignorant of the right and might of the working class, the old style union must necessarily breed reaction and corruption. The labor leaders, under the pretence of no politics in the union, have kept the blinders on the eyes of the workingmen and have helped wheel them into line as supporters of the system which exploits them. Through the agency of such labor leaders the workers give sanction to the crushing they receive at the hands of the capitalists. The capitalist recognizes this service by rewarding the leaders with political jobs. To-day it is a Powderly, to-morrow it is a Sargent that gets his reward. Hoping and working for such rewards the labor leader does his best to prevent the workers from using the one irresistible weapon at their command—the S. L. P. ballot.

But it is not only thus that the labor leader acts as a capitalist agent. We find a Mitchell leading a strike of the hard coal miners, in the interest of the Hanna soft coal barons; and we find this same Mitchell with Gompers and other labor leaders in Hanna's Civic Federation—a body organized to ham string labor in its use of even the old-time weapons, by arbitration, agreement and kindred schemes. The Socialist Labor Party in pointing out to the rank and file of the trades unions these facts is not a wrecker of unions any more than he who flags a train approaching disaster is a train wrecker. The Socialist Labor Party points out that whenever the workers are ready they can, by the S. L. P. ballot, grasp the whole loaf more easily than they can through their old style union get a few crumbs. In the political field where men and not dollars count, the working class is omnipotent. The workers can elect every official from president down to constable. They can begin it next election if they choose. Once in control of the public powers they can put an end to the capitalist system, and give over to the collective ownership and operation by the people, all the means of production. This, the only possible, feasible and practical solution of the problem can be put into effect whenever the workers will it. Compare it with the vain efforts of the trades unions which try by puny efforts to wrest from the capitalist a little of the plunder to which they recognize his right.

The Socialist Labor Party at one time tried to instill these truths into the old style unions, but it was in vain. Founded on error the labor organizations could not proceed on correct principles. Only a revolution in trades unionism could accomplish that and such a revolution has started. New trades unionism is already in the field. It is sure to make headway over the decrepit old style unionism. Thousands of workers are watching the progress of the new organization and longing for the day when they can break away from the old organizations to swell its ranks. This new trades union is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance which the National Conventions of the Socialist Labor Party have fully endorsed.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada was formed to show to the American working class the light which they must follow, and to restore to them a new hope for their emancipation and a new faith in the ability of their class, to help itself by organization.

It stands upon the basis of facts, and therefore promises nothing impossible. It knows that the final victory it promises is possible, aye, is assured. In the meantime, while the capitalist system lasts, it aims to use the economic organization to wring such temporary advantages from the capitalist class as conditions will allow. It does not say that the workers must not strike or boycott. It knows that often the brutality of capital drives the workers to despair. It knows that sometimes the capitalists are so situated as to afford a chance for an effective contest. On all such occasions it will fight with more vigor and persistence than the old style organizations ever could, because its ranks are held together by the true spirit of solidarity which grows out of the consciousness of the common interest of all wage workers in the overthrow of capitalist class rule. Whether these unavoidable contests are carried to victorious results, depends largely upon economic conditions which cannot be controlled; it makes no promise as to that. Defeats will not disconcert it because these contests will be considered merely as skirmishes preceding the great battle of emancipation. But this it can safely promise, that the warfare will not only be more effective than that of the old style labor organization, but it is the only industrial policy that can bring results.

While the old style organizations, disgraced by corrupt leadership, weakened by ignorance of the right and might of the working class, demoralized by every failure in their blind conflicts with capital, become objects of contempt for friend and foe alike, the determined phalanxes of New Trade Unionism, marching boldly upon the very citadel of capitalism (its control of the industrial and political machinery), will earn the confidence of the workers and inspire the capitalists with fear, if not with respect. While the old style organizations, weighed down by the hopelessness of their course, cannot be kept in fighting trim for even those opportunities that business conditions sometimes offer for successful economic struggles against capital, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, trained for a fight to the finish, and drawing from growing success at the ballot box ever new assurance of final triumph, will be ever ready for timely aggression and necessary defense. While the old style organizations, degraded to the functions of herd-camps for the drovers of voting cattle for the capitalist parties, gain nothing but to be kicked with injunctions, clubs and bayonets into greater helplessness, New Trade Unionism will derive from every advance made in the political class struggle material assistance for the economic efforts, following the example of our fellow workers in France, whose Socialist representatives vote large contributions in the municipal councils, plead the cause of labor in the halls of parliament and support it with their prestige on the field of battle whenever a strike occurs. The very reasons that explain the failure of the old style organization demonstrate the efficiency of organization on the lines of Socialism.

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Nothing short of Fifty Thousand Readers for The Monthly People will satisfy the comrades who have charge of the work of promoting its circulation. This Fifty Thousand should be secured before the new publication is a year old. Over Five Thousand subscribers have already been received for the first number. We should receive One Thousand New Subscribers each week. This average can easily be maintained if our workers will roll up their sleeves. Few workingmen will refuse to subscribe for a paper that costs them

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THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM IN AMERICA

AN INTERVIEW WITH DANIEL DE LEON BY JAMES CREELMAN.

The New York World of Sunday, Nov. 9, contains the following interview with Daniel De Leon, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor in New York State at the last election, by James Creelman, the famous interviewer and war correspondent:

"Daniel De Leon tells of the rapid growth of Socialism in America.

"The evidence that Socialist thought is growing in this country can be found everywhere," he said yesterday. "It is not only the increased Socialist vote that indicates the change, but the demand for Socialist literature is growing at an extraordinary rate. Men the public does not think of in that connection are asking for light on our programme.

"There are now five million persons in the United States who accept the Socialist name. Of these probably not more than five hundred thousand are real Socialists, but the acceptance of the name, the breaking down of prejudice against the name, the implied repudiation of the ideas advocated by the old parties, is a great step. The vote of the Socialist Labor Party in this State alone was greater than Gov. Odell's plurality."

Mr. De Leon sprawled comfortably in his chair and cocked one leg over the other, speaking with the positive manner of the scholar bred in polemics.

Magnates Ploughing the Ground.

"It is the Morgans and the Rockefellers who are ploughing the ground in America. We are sowing the seed in the furrows made by the trusts. The question is, Can the Quays and Hannas, and Platts and Crokers, the political birds of prey, pick the seeds out faster than we can plant them? I think not.

"Our votes are being counted out wholesale in some of the States, but, still, the rising power of Socialism cannot be hidden any longer. The political birds of prey are more highly developed than the industrial birds of prey.

"The Quays and Hannas are infinitely more intelligent in behalf of the capitalistic system than the Morgans and Rockefellers. The politicians are intellectual giants compared to the organizers and managers of the trusts. Men like Quay and Hanna, and Platt, and Croker know how to manipulate human forces, to attract, to avert, to unite, to divide them. They study men. Men like Morgan and Rockefeller study things. They know nothing about the forces with which they deal. They imagine they are pushing when they are really being pushed. To buttress one million they must get another million. That is the scope of their philosophy.

"The Quays and Hannas are makers of history. The owners of trusts are nothing. They move by a law they do not understand."

"The trusts, Mr. De Leon—you surely do not favor a system that is crushing the prosperity of the masses?"

Socialists Favor Trusts.

"We favor the development of trusts from the standpoint that they are improved tools. They are solving the question of greater production with less effort. The more effort a man uses in producing a given result the nearer his nose is to the grindstone. The trust is not an illustration of socialism. Like a steam engine, it is simply a necessary development from barbarous conditions."

"Then, from that point of view you regard Mr. Morgan as a blessing?"

"Yes, but inscrutable are the ways of Providence. We might preach forever, but we could not convince the American people that even this stage could be reached without the Morgan bridge, that humanity would not have to suffer through every separate step of a normal evolution toward socialism.

"Morgan has sat up at night; he has worn himself out in his effort to concentrate the means of production and to eliminate waste, and in that way to create the most highly concentrated instruments of production yet known. He has proved, without knowing it, what society as a whole must do."

"Then you find that the trusts have strengthened the socialist movement in the United States?"

Trusts Have Aided Socialism.

"Tremendously. Without them we could make little progress. Morgan and Rockefeller will take their places in history as involuntary benefactors of the human race, as the first tyrants who sharpened the knife for their own throats. Their greatest service, next to the development of concentrated tools for production, is that they have placed squarely before us this alternative: 'Either leave everything in our hands and become coolies, or rise to your feet and show yourselves to be worthy men by taking possession.'"

The clear hazel eyes seemed to turn inward upon themselves. Mr. De Leon pressed his hand across his brow with a gentle smile.

"I remember the day in 1886, in the Henry George campaign, when I was speaking to a crowd in the open air and a man asked me what I meant by trusts—whether I meant institutions which receive moneys on deposit. I don't have to answer such questions to-day. The trust has at last defined itself. Every man in the country knows what it is to-day."

"And you find no objection to trusts?"

"The real objection to trusts is the impossibility of finding tools with which to compete."

"I thought all Socialists were opposed to competition."

Two Kinds of Competition.

"To the competition that degrades and starves and kills, but not to the competition that elevates."

"That is a mere generalization, Mr. De Leon."

"Is it any more a generalization than the scientific conclusions of Columbus that if he moved westward far enough he was bound to reach land?"

"But how is competition possible in a Socialist nation?"

"By changing the conditions so that men would desire to compete on other than barbarous lines. Put an armed cowboy in the streets of New York and his pistol becomes useless. The social conditions make it unnecessary for him to shoot."

"Mr. De Leon, if you had the power to change the United States into a Socialist republic to-morrow, could you, knowing the probable results, bring yourself to do it?"

"No; you could not induce me to attempt the task. Before we can have the co-operative Socialist commonwealth we must have, not a change of human nature, but a period of education. The country is not yet prepared for the change. But men like Morgan are advancing the work greatly."

"And understanding the temperament of the American people and their love of individual freedom," I said, "how can you ever expect them to adopt a system in which the individual would perish in the mass? How can you ever look forward to a time when Americans will consent to give up their individual rights and opportunities, even though the struggle to compete is hard, and to live together in level masses?"

Curious wrinkles set in around the eyes and the upper lip lifted cynically as Mr. De Leon pondered the question.

Would Work Together.

"We propose to work together. In all else we propose to be as separate and individual as possible."

"You forget the fate of Mr. Ruskin's colony in England, of the Brook Farm experiment," I suggested. "You seem to overlook the debasing results of the Oneida Community and the other co-operative schemes."

"We propose nothing of the kind. No one is more opposed to living in common than I. It is a disgusting thought to me. We are presenting a practical working plan for the abolition of the wage system, which is barbarous and absurd."

"What is your plan of government?"

"Roughly stated it is a republic owning all the means of production as public property. The products would be owned by individuals according as their ability and industry would give them the wherewithal to buy. Everything would be produced by the State and sold by the State."

"What is your plan for electing the officers of the Government?"

Government by Trades.

"The Government would be chosen and the laws made by delegates elected by the various trades."

"A government of walking delegates?"

"Yes, if you choose to put it in that jesting phrase."

"And how would you get possession of the factories, mines and other instrumentalities of production now in private hands?"

"The State—that is, the people—would take them."

"Would you pay for them?"

"Not a penny."

"That would be confiscation."

"No; confiscation means to take under existing laws. A revolution takes its own laws, its own equity with it. We hold that all this property belongs to the people who produced it. No capitalist produced it. Benjamin Franklin said very truly that property is the creature of society.

"The Revolutionary forefathers of this Republic did not confiscate the possessions of George III. They took them under their own rule of right. The feudal system did not confiscate the property of the system that preceded. It took it. So the delegates elected by the miners, shoemakers, weavers, hatters, builders, railroaders, and all other producers will simply take for the people what the people have produced."

"But with the present incentive to effort which great individual wealth offers how can you hope to have great organizers like Mr. Morgan, for instance?"

"We shall have Morgans and Rockefellers of a higher type, men who will compete in thought rather than in wealth. The Morgans and Rockefellers of to-day are creatures of present conditions, like the antediluvian monsters who walked and swam and flew. Like those monsters, they will disappear with the conditions that made them."

The scholar locked his arms across his breast and tilted himself back in his chair.

"And now," he said, "look at the conditions which are turning the workingmen of America irresistibly to Socialism. We say that labor-saving machinery is really labor displacing machinery. We don't object to it; we welcome it. But we insist on defining it correctly.

"In the year 1900 the wealth produced by individual labor in this country amount to $2,400. In other words, the productive power of the average American workingman has increased $210 a year. Yet the earnings of these workingmen, based on the purchasing power of their wages, have decreased 33 per cent. The facts are undeniable. No one can tell me in sight of these figures that the country is happy.

"What Socialism seeks to do is to convert labor-saving machinery and organization into a blessing rather than have it become a means of lowering the human race to the level of Asiatic coolies. So greatly have labor-displacing devices altered conditions that it is said to be hard for a mechanic who is more than forty years old and who is out of work to find employment."

"What would you do?"

"Reduce the hours of labor. That is the Socialist plan. We cannot go back to the old competitive industrial system, which has been displaced by the trusts. The human race cannot produce enough in that way to support itself. Industrial competition means inevitable pauperism.

"We want to organize human labor to the last degree, and the race need only work a few hours a day to keep itself in comfort and luxury. It is a demonstrable fact that if all the adult males capable of performing work were actually at work, each in his own trade, with the best labor-saving appliances, the amount of work necessary to supply the world with an abundance of food, clothing and all that makes up civilization would occupy about four hours a day.

"Think of reducing the daily toil of men to four hours a day, leaving women, children and the aged and infirm free from the struggle! That is the aim of Socialism. It is a practical thing, not a mere theory.

"Suppose men should refuse to work in the coal mines because they preferred to be weavers or hatters."

"The State would draft men for the mines in such an emergency. Just as the State drafts men for the army or navy now in time of danger."

"How would you arrange the rates of pay for work?"

"If there were only 4,000 men who wanted to work in the mines, and 8,000 men who wanted to be weavers, it would show that one hour's work in the mines was worth two hours' work in a weaving mill. That question would regulate itself automatically."

"You don't seem to favor the trades unions of to-day?"

"Bah! Any man, like John Mitchell, who declares that there is any harmony possible between capital and labor except on the basis of labor slavery, is a fraud."

"I really don't quite see, Mr. De Leon, how you expect to produce great individual effort, to draw out the strong qualities of individuals, without the incentive which the present proprietary system offers."

The Incentive to Effort.

"Well, some time ago I read a statement by J. J. Hill, the millionaire railway president, that, after he had secured enough money to enable him to live comfortably, the making of money ceased to be an object, and became a mere incident of his enterprises. He declared that he got his real reward, his real satisfaction, in seeing his ideas work out successfully along useful lines.

"I believe that. Human nature is all right. When the competitive system, which compels men to fight to keep what they have, disappears, the incentive which Mr. Hill says inspires his most useful work, will be the incentive of all strong men."

"The adoption by the Democratic State Convention of the plank favoring national ownership of coal mines must have encouraged you?"

"Only as a sign that the number of Socialists is increasing, and that the men who trade in votes recognize the fact. That coal plank was a piece of pure demagogy. The men who wrote it proposed to nationalize the coal mines, which are in another State, while they did not propose to nationalize the New York Central Railway, which is in their own State, and treats its employees even worse than the mine-owners treat theirs."

HOLYOKE LABOR ITEMS.

Meat Cutter's Low Wages—Debate on Strikes and Boycotts—Suicide

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 12.—Upon investigation of the Holyoke Central Labor Union it was found that the highest paid meat cutters (200) who are now on strike in Brightwood, Mass., employees of the Springfield Provision Co., received $10.50 per week, while many got as low as $3.50 per week...

The Cigarmakers' International Union is now voting upon an apeal to a general vote, by the St. Louis union, which donated $10 to the support of the St. Louis Arbeiter-Zeitung. The president decided that such suport is unconstitutional. Oh, Kangaroo; Oh, Kangaroo, they are pretty rough on you.

On Tuesday night, November 18, there will be held a debate at the Firemen's meeting between T. J. O'Connor and Henry St. Cyr, on the subject: "Are Strikes and Boycotts Sufficient for Labor Organizations to Emancipate Themselves." The firemen will meet at the Hibernian hall, corner of Front and John sreets.

The body of Frank Kloeck of 43 Newton street, Holyoke, was found at 6.30 yesteray morning in the first level canal near the Linden paper mill. Kloeck disappeared last Monday and as he had previously been despondent suicide was feared.

Kloeck was 63 years old, and his age acted adversely on his earning capacity ($4.50 per week) at the National Blank Book company's works. He leaves a widow and other relatives in New York There are relatives in Holyoke and Germany.

ALASKAN NATIVES

THEY ARE RAPIDLY BEING EXTERMINATED OWING TO FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN THE METHODS OF PRODUCTION.

The cold northern dominion of Uncle Sam has three distinct races of natives—the Eskimos, inhabiting the shores of Behring Sea and the Polar Sea; the Aleuts, occupying the Aleutian Islands and scattered places on Cook's Inlet and Prince William Sound, and the Indians, spread over the interior and along the coast from Prince William Sound, westward and southward, connecting with the tribes of British Columbia.

Their number is rapidly dwindling down, being at present only about 11,000, all told, while in 1890 they numbered about 30,000. From all appearances Uncle Sam will have no native question to deal with in Alaska, and the said gentleman is at present conscientiously abstaining from trying to check any of the many causes which tend to bring about the extinction of the native races.

Consumption and smallpox are reaping a golden harvest among them, the natives being allowed to die without doctor's assistance; loathsome diseases, introduced by the white man, check the propagation of their kind, and white men claim as wives a large number of squaws, making the native "bucks" involuntary bachelors.

A new order of things is dropping upon them, suddenly, as if from the skies. They find themselves, without preparation, face to face with conditions which they are not able to understand, much less able to cope with. They are in the same condition as the vegetation at the foot of a volcano which has covered the plants with ashes. Some are outright annihilated, while others pine away slowly, and then also disappear.

They were used to live by fishing and hunting, using the fish and the game for food, and the skins for clothing and canoes. Part of the skins they sold to traders to satisfy their other wants and desires, wants and desires largely awakened by the contact with the white man, but none the less demanding satisfaction.

This manner of gaining a livelihood remains essentially the same to-day, only it is now more precarious, not enabling them to satisfy their wants. The sudden influx of miners and settlers has literally jerked the bread from their mouths. On all sides they are cornered by the invaders, and they always are in somebody's way, these one-time lords of all they surveyed. The pelt animals are no longer numerous enough to enable them to hunt profitably; the moose, the deer, the caribou are becoming more scarce every year; the salmon does no longer ascend the streams in such enormous numbers since salmon canneries were established on every important stream; the birds are more timid and more scarce as a result of the noisy activity of the white man.

Thus the sources of their material well-being are shriveling up, and no new ones are offered in their place. The unthinking white man sneers at the barbarian for being dull and lazy, for not earning a living like he himself does. But, whether red, brown or white, we are the product of the material conditions in which we and our ancestors were reared. It is impossible for the red man to make the jump from barbarism directly into an advanced stage of modern capitalism. He may partly, but only under absolute economic compulsion, adapt himself to the new conditions; essentially he adheres to the old mode of production—the barbarian.

But while their manner of making a living is thus fundamentally unchanged, all the social institutions, primitive, to be true, which corresponded to this system of production which had their root and origin therein, which served as vehicles for the economic processes taking place in their society, and therefore truly reflected it—all those institutions have been hopelessly wrecked and shattered, and in their place the white man, generally as ignorant of social forces as the red man himself, has imposed his own institutions, or parodies of them, consciously or unconsciously, forcibly or peacefully.

Respect for the system of private property in the natural sources of production, especially the land and the fur-seal, was shot into the natives, and when they refused to understand and submit to the system of justice springing from capitalism, their villages were bombarded and leveled with the ground.

The savage atrocities committed by the Indians, perhaps only an execution of their own laws and customs, were dealt with as crimes.

In the conflict between two different systems of "right" and "wrong," the invader, being the stronger, conquered. The victor was exultant over a successful introduction of "law and order." The vanquished failed to understand, but they feared.

Next the paleface became solicitous for the eternal welfare of the barbarian's soul, and he undertook to tell him that his religion was all wrong, and imposed upon him a creed, springing from and reflecting the economic conditions existing around the Mediterranean some 1,900 years ago. And thus the barbarian learnt that it was not a great spirit embodied in the Crow that was the origin of itself and the world, but that it was made by the white man's God; that the first couple of human beings had not sprung from two blades of grass on the river bank, but was made of clay and had life blown in through the nostrils; that when the flood came, it was not to Mount Edgecumbe on Baranoff Island that the survivors took refuge, but to Mount Ararat in Armenia. (Does not the Indian version of this tale point to the Asiatic origin of their race?) They were taught that it was pagan superstition to believe that once a man of their race stole the sun and hid it in a box on Japonski Island, until the Crow finally found it and put it so high that nobody could reach it, and were in the same breath requested to believe that a leader of the children of Israel could stop the course of the sun at auspicious moments. And the heathen drops his pagan errors and accepts the christian truth. The best of christian morality is not foreign to him, but he is puzzled when he sees the drunken, gambling, cursing frontiersman, the loose mannered white woman of the town, the cheating, greedy trader.

Old Nicolai, shaman or medicine man, among the Athabascan Indians of Prince William Sound, a man who wears marks of the Rusian knout, since the time Rusian officials used him as beast of burden, says: "I think Indian big fool. Pay priest 10 cents for four-inch blessed candle. Buy eight-inch candle in store for 5 cents." But he is a medicine man, and sees in the priest a successful rival. His tribesmen agree to this, however, and the trade in blessed candles is not what it used to be. Purgatory and eternal damnation have to be mentioned in order to stimulate the demand.

With difficulty can the native representative of the priest, in the latter's absence, gather his flock to church on Sunday morning. He goes up to the company store, where his sheep gather, to loiter and feast their eyes on white cotton cloth. He cusses and curses like a stevedore boss before he can finally get them with him to listen to a mass which neither he nor they can understand.

"Are you the priest here?" the same man was asked.

"You bet your damned life," was the answer.

So much for the effort to save the native's heathen soul, and the attempt to plant an antique oriental weed in Arctic soil.

Having thus prepared the natives for adoption into civilization, the white man proceeded to make them acquainted with the form of life, almost exclusively prevailing in countries like Alaska, i. e., prostitution. This institution, inseparable from capitalism, was new to the natives; but, driven by economic necessity, in some cases chronic starvation, as among Eskimos, the native women took with avidity to this new method of earning a living, until, at the present time, virtue is an almost unknown quantity among them.

Furthermore the white men carry off the squaws as brides, leaving the old women to the native men. In that manner, family life, such as it had grown out of the barbarian system of production, was entirely wrecked in a few years. In its stead capitalism left them prostitution, polyandry and promiscuity. Granting that the family is a social institution reflecting the economic system from which it has sprung, what a system must capitalism be!

Traveling on steamers along the Alaskan coast, anybody can for himself verify these statements. There you see the men standing on the wharf, in the white man's cast-off overalls, or in a Prince Albert that was originally made for a man of twice their size, stupidly gazing and waiting—for nothing.

Occasionally they will sell their labor power, loading coal or ore, or doing some other odd job. As a rule they hang around, hands in their pockets or they sit on the wharf, wasting ammunition on seagulls, or trying to make mastershots at far-off ducks which are not fit to eat.

While the "bucks" are leading this useful existence, the squaws, their "wives," are working in ridiculous hats and velvet capes, paid for at high prices with the wage of shame in the "pluck-me-store" of the salmon trust, or its so-called competitors, under the cannery wharf, sucking the marrow out of decaying salmon heads which seems to be a "gefundenes Fressen." If otherwise engaged, they are most likely forming a more than close acquaintance with white men on an occasional visit.

At the slightest provocation these squaws, who choose to speak English only in case of emergency, explode a pyrotechnical display of foul-mouthed profanity, impossible to produce in print. But why should we blame them? They are simply holding up a mirror to us, in which we see ourselves; for surely these women did not of themselves invent the vulgarities which they hurl at clumsy admirers with so much precision; nor is it possible that they realize, to its full extent, to what a low-down level they—or we—have dragged womanly modesty and virtue.

At various stopping places the steamers are met by a flotilla of canoes, whisked alongside the ship with wonderful dexterity. One white man could scarcely keep afloat in these dug-out and flared, graceful pine or cedar boats; but there seems to be room to spare in them, even when two or three squaws are squatting on their bottoms besides the bucks who paddle them. As they scramble up, the accommodation ladder wreathed in smiles, which indicate they look upon steamer days as some sort of matinees, the squaws display a multiplicity of shrill head clothes and shawls that is just as dazzling as their croaking, spitting, gurgling, languid conversation is grotesque. In sacks and rags which would look better after an acquaintance with the washtub, they bring innumerable kinds of curios, silver rings and bracelets, cleverly hammered and engraved out of quarter and half-dollar pieces, mocklocks (slippers) of sealskin, trimmed with swan or hare skin, and embroidered in savage patterns with glass beads; pockets for unknown purposes, made of flannel and deer's hoofs or bear's paws; wicker baskets, which have required much labor, and can serve the tourist only as cumbrous decorations; miniature canoes, horns of mountain sheep, fantastic totem poles, etc. In some places the natives manufacture these things themselves for the curio market; in other places they are selling them on commission for "thrifty" and "enterprising" manufacturers in New England, who can "make" them cheaper than the Indians. Probably some factory girl at $3 a week can furnish you detailed information on this subject.

These curio vendors exemplify "the survival of the fittest." Although many of them are suffering from clandestine consumption, they all appear young and strong. The bucks are husky and broad-shouldered, though bowlegged and pigeon-toed from much sitting in the canoe. The women are soft under the eyes, round and robust, and with a hue of roses stealthily peeping through the dusky Indian skin of their broad, flat, coarse features. These men and women represent the future of their race. Two-thirds of their kin went over the last divide in the last ten winters, died like mosquitoes on the first frosty days.

A few of them travel on the steamer from and to Sitka, the Mecca and the Medina of the Alaskan Indians.

If you watch them, you may see the young father, in some corner where he is in nobody's way, fondling a hip-diseased boy, as many Indians are, while the girl-mother is tenderly hugging her last born, all the while talking to it in a goo-goo language which would almost scare a polar bear out of his wits; but it seems to have a soothing influence on the baby, for it croaks back like a young raven. Why, they are almost human! Why are are they so shy? Why do they not get out of the rough wind and gather their children in the pleasant heat round the smokestack, where all the other passengers seek shelter?

Renowned American explorers, like Professor Davidson, the illustrious sage of the Pacific Coast, and Professor Muir, after whom the Muir Glacier is named, who visited this country many years ago, before modern capitalism had invaded it, testify that the natives were a splendid, chivalric people, something of "the noble red man. But if these renowned men were to return to-day, alas, how sad their hearts would be!

Capitalism could not extricate the natives out of their misery, even if it wished to. The proofs are in the mission schools. These so-called humanitarian institutions accomplish nothing, except to make the natives half-conscious of their degradation, while plunging them still deeper into it. (For fear of being accused of wilful exaggeration, although these are plain facts which anybody can ascertain, even at a casual glance, the writer invites the sceptic reader to consult the reports of the United States Coast and Geodetical Survey officials, who have rendered acocunt of the conditiono f the natives.)

The squawmen send their children to the free schools in order to have fewer moths in their two-by-four cabin, hoping they will never come back. That is the rule. Few of the full-blooded Indians from outside places have the means to send their children to school, if any. Thus only a part of the nearby native residents have the "benefit" of the gospel schools. And what a benefit! The young boys and girls are made acquainted with the wants and desires of modern civilization, a yearning for its comforts is created, new passions and sentiments are excited, but they are left without means of satisfying them.

The girl from the Indian schools knows too much, feels too much, to marry a native buck, and go back to the life of the squalid shack. She does not always possess accomplishments enough to become a white man's wife, and even if she has, such a marriage is a parody on the real thing. She is not acceptable or in demand as a servant girl, and she becomes of necessity a prostitute.

The buck in the meantime leads a useless, ephemeral existence at his native mode of gaining a living, and feels outcast and miserable. Capitalism has no room for him.

That earnest effort can do something for them is proven by the cooperative settlement of Matlakathla, "Father" Duncan's creation, a small piece of charitable capitalism by itself, which has endured in spite of the efforts of bigoted church people to wreck it. But the Indians have small cause to expect relief from this modified form of capitalism.

However, no matter how great the guilt is which we can roll on the shoulder of capitalism for annihilating or corrupting native races, the class-conscious workingman has no time to worry about the revolting tragedy in the last scenes of the history of a disappearing people, once the masters of this country. The few of them who are not crushed by the juggernaut of capitalism, who survive that infernal system and see the establishment of the Socialist Republic, will share its blessings with the rest of humanity. That is the only bright ray of sunshine which still lingers over their misery.

JOHN SANDGREN.

Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 19, 1902.

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Capitalistic and Proletarian Patriotism in Canada

FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

BY D. O. ROSS, LONDON, ONTARIO.

It has been said that "Patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel." It would be more poignant in the light of current experience to say patriotism (as now taught and practiced) is the first and last refuge of capitalist scoundrelism, and is used for advancing the interests of capitalism among all nations.

The purpose of this article will be to set forth the blighting influence of the distorted teachings of capitalism on this subject, and to show how the unguarded workers of this Dominion fall such easy victims to the delusive doctrines so taught.

Under capitalism, the press, the pulpit, and the platform are debauched into propagating such erroneous teachings on this question that it is small wonder if we find a total misconception of true patriotism in the minds of the working class in Canada. The infallibilty of their deliverances on the subject has never yet been questioned by the workers. In fact, if any contrary view is advanced, except that which emanates from these interested sources, it is immediately attacked as being treasonable and anarchistic. However, we shall endeavor to set forth as briefly as possible patriotism, true and false, and its place and purpose in the labor movement. Also the downing of their true patriotism in the ranks of Canadian workers, which at the present moment is causing some uneasiness among the capitalist class.

To have an adequate conception of the subject with which we are now dealing, inquiry as to the true meaning of patriotism will be the first duty which demands our attention. Patriotism, as defined by the dictionaries in common use gives the [illegible] meaning, "Love of one's country." To the general mass of mankind this conveys but a very indefinite idea of what patriotism means. Patriotic conduct on the part of a citizen, in relation to the public affairs of his country, [illegible] a source of much contention. To one class his action is highly commendable, while to another class no condemnation is considered too strong. This is accounted for by the interested viewpoints of the different classes. It also indicates that while classes exist and have different interests to serve, this difference of opinion must remain.

Patriotism, to commend itself to a whole nation, should serve equally the interests of all its subjects, not as now, serving only the best interest of the capitalist class.

This, then, reveals the unavoidable conclusion that equal value cannot at present be attached to serving all classes alike from a patriotic standpoint. It also points out that much of what has passed current as laudable patriotism in the past is now to be questioned, and will continue to be questioned, until a more correct understanding of patriotism is arrived at.

We take it that the spirit which animated the patriot fathers of the American republic was not a spirit that appealed to those who desired to maintain the institutions which existed on this continent at that time. But their action is nevertheless considered as having been truly patriotic, and because of its devotion to the cause of liberty is still considered a higher type of patriotism than a slavish acquiescence in the tyrannical government of the country could ever be considered. So, from the day of the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, the world has been enriched with a higher view of patriotism, though it yet falls short of a thorough appreciation of what correct patriotism should be.

It is a portion of the duty devolving upon the Socialist Labor Party that it shall teach a patriotic creed that will define correct principles to govern this great and powerful human sentiment.

Patriotism, like other human sentiments, is interwoven in the fibre of the race, and, properly directed, would become a potent factor in uplifting mankind. But, under present direction, it is little short of the chief curses afflicting the nations. This misconception is owing to the teachings of capitalism, which seeks to keep the great mass of men in a continual state of suspicion and hatred of one another. To have lines of nationality and races rigidly observed suits the capitalist purpose well. To this, in opposition, is set up the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, which seeks to obliterate, as far as possible, those prejudices, and unite in aim and sentiment and purpose the whole human family.

No better illustrations can be found among any people than Canadians can supply of misconception on this matter of patriotism. To be patriotic and loyal in Canada is to sing "God save the king" of Great Britain and Ireland, with reverence and devotion, and with hand and heart be ready to smite as many foes as he or his ministers choose to make, even though it be necessary to go to the ends of the earth to do so. This has been especially evident of late, on account of the sentiment evoked in connection with the South African war. Instances of violence toward any person who possessed the temerity to differ with the war enthusiasts in the early days of this conflict were common. Patriotic songs were much in vogue, and the patriotism and loyalty of Canadian volunteers were the theme upon the lips of the people.

And now since this war is over and the instigators are satisfied with the bloodshed, misery and ruin accomplished, peace has been proclaimed. And the noble and heroic conduct of Canada's sons in the strife has entitled her to a place among the great nations of the earth. They were patriotic because they readily responded to the call to join in the bloody carnage, and were successful in their efforts in making the peaceful African veldt "run red with blood of the dead, till it blushed like the waves of hell."

Truly it is little wonder that schools were closed in honor of their departure, and that little lads, with wooden guns, accompanied them when they marched away; that mayors and aldermen, professors and preachers, accompanied by the students of colleges and universities, helped to swell the throng, and cheered the refrain, "There's a place where the Boers ought to go." That they were presented with purses of gold and blessed with Bibles, and that business was suspended to do them honor is little to be wondered at, for they did their work so well; and that upon their return they received mementos in watches of gold and precious things innumerable; that cathedral doors were swung wide to receive them, with the blood of their fellow men still staining the deadly weapons which they proudly bore. That they should be welcomed with music and song and blessing within the consecrated walls of those buildings dedicated to the Prince of Peace is most fitting from a capitalist point of view. How elevating, ennobling and enlightening are institutions under the sway of capitalism! How would it be possible under Socialism to rear heroic characters such as those who are bred amid the stern usages of war?

Those who with stoical indifference can look upon the misery of young widowhood, and be unmoved by the tears of fatherless children, both bereft of hope and support in the twinkling of an eye, by the unerring bullet from the rifle held in the cool, determined, steady hand of the calm-hearted soldier! Glorious war, magnificent school! Where else could those grand characteristics otherwise be evolved? And then the sanctifying influences of the conversation around the nightly campfires, where the sacred lore of Tommy Atkins beams forth in its soul-enriching brightness! It would be irreparable loss to the race if this sacred capitalist institution of war be abolished! And the Socialist Labor Party of Canada was foolish enough to evoke the righteous wrath of Church and State by saying that capitalism was at the bottom of the whole trouble!

Strange that, as the days go by, their view seems to be justified! It seems that much of the cause which retards the emancipation of the workers to-day can be attributed to misconceptions on this very matter of patriotism. Greater lack of intelligent comprehension of their whole surroundings by workingmen cannot be exhibited than when they become enthused with what is known as patriotic sentiment.

The ridiculousness of a disinherited proletariat wildly cheering a capitalist policy is the most discouraging sight that can be witnessed by a class-conscious worker. This ignorance on the part of the great mass of the workers forms the basic strength upon which the whole superstructure of capitalist misgovernment rests. "It is easy to govern a country at war" is no fable, for all other considerations sink into nothingness before this blind passion aroused by war and militarism. Thus, Atlas-like upon the patient shoulders, do the workers ever carry this eternal burden of capitalist toil and strife. If, like the fabled son of Iapetus, the monotony of their toil is ever varied, it is to journey to some garden of Hesperides, there, bearding the dragon of war, to bring back to the cunning, heartless Hercules of capital the golden apples of conquest which he seeks.

Let us now enquire more specifically into the character of some of the legislation enacted by some of Canada's great parties, so-called. To begin with, no patriot's name fills a greater space in the public estimation than that of the late Sir John A. MacDonald, who was for many years leader of the great Conservative party. He it was to whom primarily was ascribed the glory and honor of having formulated the immortal "national policy." This patriotic policy was and is intended to be a system which will preserve to the Canadian manufacturer the whole benefit of the home market. In other words, the right by appointment of law for manufacturers up to a certain point to plunder the Canadian consumers.

The arguments used to reconcile the Canadian electorate to this policy were plausible and seductive. The farmers were to have a home market for their produce, which would be much superior to that of any market abroad. Canadian labor would be paid so much more under this policy that Canada would be a heaven for the working man. Those prophecies were made at the time this system was put in operation in 1879, but as yet they have materialized neither for the farmer nor the workingman. The British market still sets the value for the principal products of the farmer, and the labor market is as low relatively in Canada as in most industrial countries. Consequently there is a conflict over this patriotic policy of this dead patriot, between the farmers of the Great Northwest, who have their market 3,000 miles away, and the manufacturing interests of the East, who are plundering them under this patriotic law.

There is also a conflict between the workers and the supporters of this policy which continually keeps the labor unions of the Dominion knocking at the doors of Parliament for legislation which will protect their interests against the imported article. But this protection they are told might incur the displeasure of the ruler of Japan, or some other equally formidable and ferocious foe.

This patriotic policy has, however, justified its claim to being considered the proper brand. For it has created capitalist prosperity; it has fostered capitalist industry; it has built up rich corporations which estimate their capital in tens of millions of dollars. In the face of such tangible evidence as that, it must be patriotic, and could be brought into being by none but a patriot.

Let us now for a few moments contemplate a group of patriots, as found under the name of "British Empire League." Those patriots are of a broader type. True sons of the empire, with hearts aflame for the glory and renown of that Greater Britain upon which the sun never sets. Theirs is the task to found the new imperial empire, of which the world shall stand in awe. And chief among this illustrious band we find the name of Mr. Mulock, who, in March, 1900, at a meeting of the Bditish Empire League, seconded the adoption of the annual report of that body, moved by Lieut.-Colonel Denison of Toronto.

On that occasion he delivered himself of a speech full of loyalty and patriotism, stating that imperial federation henceforth would be no idle dream. The brave conduct of Canadian soldiers in South Africa has brought within the realm of practical possibility British supremacy in the most distant parts of the earth.

But since that roseate morning, so full in its dawn of imperial promise, there have been many clouds of doubt and fear which, as time passes by, obscures the glory of this imperial day. The late colonial conference held in England has been a source of much sadness to those patriotic imperial enthusiasts.

Yet the human heart can love more than one thing at a time, however dear it may be. William Mulock is not alone an imperialist at heart, but also a patriotic lover of Canadian workingmen. So from his seat on the treasury benches of the House of Parliament at Ottawa he relieved the burden of his heart by proposing a bill for the "Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes." It was a proper and partiotic thing to do in the interest of labor, for had it not been for years the thirteenth plank in the platform of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada? (Unlucky thirteen!) Had William Mulock in the goodness of his heart never formulated such a purpose, he would not to-day be mourning over the wound he received in the house of his friends. For at the last congress, plank 13 disappeared forever from the place which once knew it amid much noise and smoke, and with it the labor friendship of this member of the government.

In the words of the members of that congress the independent workingmen of the Dominion will not consent to be degraded to the level of "absolute slavery, worse than black slavery." Or as another put it, employees would fare worse under the bill than "poor coolies."

The incomprehensible composition of capitalist patriots is very puzzling to the ordinary mind. It is only possible to the capitalist, at the same time, to devise the means of enslavement for the mass of workers at home, while he lauds the bravery of their class on distant battlefields where they fight for freedom and empire. Truly the ways of capitalism are mysterious and past finding out!

There is, however, consistency in all this inconsistency, and that is the consistency of capitalist interest against all other interests.

Thus we find a rift in the lute that hitherto had played so sweetly the harmony between capital and labor, and the probability points to its increase. That a resolution passed by the last Trades and Labor Congress at Berlin calling upon trades unionists to abstain from joining the militia, betrays at least a ray of consciousness. It is an open secret that during the last street railway strike in Toronto, the militia was in sympathy with the strikers, which is another warning to the capitalists that a storm is brewing.

The efforts of the capitalists of this Dominion to keep the workers in line through appealing to their patriotism have been very strenuous, and up to this time moderately successful. But there is apparently a falling away from the past orthodox faith along the line of loyalty and patriotism. The "Old Flag" will no longer rally the proletariat to the support of capitalism on Election Day; it has to have a full dinner pail attached to it, or the cause is lost. This is a significant fact, for if it should happen that the dinner pail ever become empty, or not adequately large, at such electoral contests there would be serious desertions from the ranks.

The Canadian Socialist Labor Party has incurred the wrath of all the powers that be on account of their attitude on this question of patriotism. Individual members of the Party have been openly threatened with violent death; others have been removed from their employment for exposing the capitalist game of patriotism. But still the Socialist Labor Party pursues the even tenor of its way proclaiming the doctrine of emancipation through the ballot box as it goes. And evidently the seed has not all been devoured by the fowls of the air, for some have found root and borne fruit as we have seen.

There devolves now upon the Canadian Socialist Labor Party the duty of still more aggressive action along these lines, heedless of the anathemas of the Church or threats of the less saintly powers that be, until the light of truth and reason dawns upon the proletarian mind. Then patriotism will not prompt men to value life less than property, or liberty than heartless laws.

At present, when men are called to arms during labor troubles, what does it mean to the workingman? It shows that property must be preserved even if life has to perish. And, alas, too often it does! When workingmen shall be called to arms in defense of their country, it is possible that misgivings may arise in their minds in the near future as to whether the interest of their class in the country should reasonably demand such a risk of life.

"Our Country" may suit the possessing capitalist class, but to-day it is far from being a suitable expression in the mouths of the disinherited workers of great industrial countries. "Nationalism has been the great curse of humanity," says Dr. Osler. And history confirms that view. Then what is left for the toilers to strive and labor for? A far better aim and grander purpose which shall bring peace in place of national strifes. A brotherhood of man in place of eternal class hatred. The ideal state which has prompted the noblest efforts of the human race. Toilers, hear the trumpet call of the Socialist Labor Party, "Workers of all countries, unite!"

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

FIRST MOAN OF THE LASSOED.

The Milwaukee, Wis., "Social Democratic Herald" of the 8th inst., comes out with an article entitled "Roosevelt's 'Labor Representative' Clark," in the course of which occur the following passages:

"Who is Clark? . . . . A flood of light comes to us from Denver, where the Switchmen's Union is on strike. Thirty-six men quit their work. Now, note what happened according to the Denver newspapers:

"'The places of the men have been taken by members of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and it is asserted by Railway Superintendent Egan that all business is being handled easy' . . . .

"More than this, Clark is proved to have a standing agreement with the officials of the Denver and Rio Grande Road whereby a strike of the switchmen is sure to fail . . . .

"And let's look a little further. What was Clark doing in 1894, at the time of the Pullman strike? He was in session with the General Managers' Association during the strike, and actively aided them in filling strikers' places.

"A great Labor man is Clark! Roosevelt's man Clark, through whom Teddy expects to command Labor votes when he is up for election in 1904!"

What may all this music mean?

It is the first moan and contortion of agony of the lassoed.

1. It is not true that E. E. Clark is "Roosevelt's man": he is Mitchell's man. Mitchell has boasted of having secured Clark on the Arbitration Commission, and thereby securing "Labor a Representative." In his letter to Roosevelt, accepting the arbitrators, he speaks of the Commission, originally proposed by the operators, as not a "thoroughly impartial tribunal," while now, with Clark on, the objections have been removed "by securing from the operators assent to a broadening and strengthening of the Commission." [See "United Mine Workers' Journal," October 23, 1902.]

2. Mitchell, and all other officers of the United Mine Workers' Union, have never objected, not even during the Pullman strike, to their men furnishing coal to trains operated by scabs. He emphasizes the point by still declaring that he aims to establish "sound and harmonious business relations" between his men and their employers,—just as Clark is doing.

3. The Social Democratic party everywhere, during and after the strike, praised Mitchell to the skies as a "Champion of Labor."

4. The manipulation of both the strike and the Arbitration Commission was merely a political duel between capitalist politicians. The Social Democracy allowed itself to be played upon at each step so as to aid the cruel farce. It finds itself now lassoed. The "drawing powers" of Mitchell, and through Mitchell, Clark, as pullers-in for capitalism and its politicians, has been a thousand-fold increased by the Social Democracy. Not Socialism, but Mitchell did it promote: not for Socialism but for Mitchell was the vote cast that fell to that party.

Is it any wonder that the lassoed now set up a moan and begin squirming?

Not to a party, that—for whatever reason—can perceive the lasso only after its neck is caught tight,—not such a party can the Working Class of America look to for guidance and deliverance. The political party that will emancipate the workers from the thrall of wage-slavery, can be only that party whose sight is too clear to fail to perceive the lasso in the air, and whose virility will steel it to make front, at whatever cost, against all waves of popular superstition that tend to conceal the lasso.

That party is the Socialist Labor Party. All along, it saw and warned against the lasso; nor was its voice to be choked by the volleys of calumny that the silly and the designing sought to choke it with.

The neck of the S. L. P. is accordingly free from the lasso of the late coal strike. With malice toward none, and with charity for all, it calls upon the working class of the land to observe well and take warning from the moans and contortions of the lassoed Social Democracy.

THE AGE OF SHAM.

The November 8 issue of "Bradstreet's" has an article entitled "Railroad Concentration," in the course of which it declares that "there is no longer any fear of a general combination of railroad interests," and immediately thereupon, and without even the space of a quad, behind which to shelter one's surprise, it calmly proceeds to enumerate the facts that go to demonstrate the contrary.

Quoting from "Poor's Manual," which shows that in the years ending 1901 the railroads in the United States, while exhibiting an increase of about $174,000,000 in their aggregate stock capitalization, showed an increase of $1,276,000,000 in their bonded debt," "Bradstreet's" proceeds to explain:

"This enormous and somewhat anomalous increase in the total bond issues of the railroads seems to be due to the fact that a number of large systems have acquired the stocks of various auxiliary corporations and have issued against the same collateral trust bonds secured by the stocks of the acquired road. * * * Operations of this character, * * * really mean that the capital stock of the small roads absorbed * * * have been practically retired."

And again:

"Week after week brings the news that one or another of the smaller railroads of the country has been absorbed by some one of the larger systems."

And again:

"Within another decade or so a score or upward of large corporations will control and own practically the entire railroad mileage of the United States."

Evidently, it is not in the retail shops merely that the sham is practiced; nor yet on the political field only, where the "voters must be jollied." Here we have a sober paper, a paper for business men, a paper of standing, resorting to the same trick. After giving facts, from which no conclusions can be drawn other than that trustification in railroads is well under way, such a paper has to say a thing or two to sugar-coat the pill, in other words, pull with a sham the wool over the eyes of those whose blindness is needed for the smooth working of the capitalist guillotine knife.

The Sham has become the smybol of the day. Never was there a time that craved warier walking.

PITY OF THE ENERGY!

A new publication, "The Cry for Justice," has made its appearance in this city. It is a weekly, it is illustrated. Neither in point of quality of paper nor of typographical appearance, does it leave anything to be wished for. That much for its external qualities. As to the internal qualities, these must, in this as in all cases, be divided into two—the abstract and the concrete. In the former also the new publication leaves nothing to be wished for. The abstract quality of its contents is up to the mark of its title and program, and of its beautiful pictorial efforts: each and all denote energy, volumes of energy. That much for the abstract qualities of its contents. Its concrete qualities, however, are so woefully deficient, that the exclamation escapes involuntarily, Pity of the energy!

Take, for instance, its article on "Why Down the Trusts?" That the Trusts are doing some good this article admits, and it also correctly decries the idea of smashing them, pointing out that, by smashing the Trusts, the benefits that the Trust is instinct with to society would likewise be smashed. But the Trusts also do harm, the article justly declares. Harm in what way? The answer to that question is a test of the understanding, or lack of understanding of the social causes that produce "Greed," "Bribery," "Avarice," "Coercion," "Extortion," "Cruelty,"—the evils that "The Cry for Justice" leaps into the arena to combat. The proper answer, denoting the correct apprehension of the subject, is an earnest that the energy expended will not be wasted; the incorrect answer tells that such energy will be lost. The answer given by "The Cry for Justice" is: "the Trusts are robbing the public; they are asking extortionate prices for everything they control"—a falser diagnosis of the disease is unimaginable, nor one more sure to cause all energies spent in its removal to be wasted.

Not cheapness is the cry of the well informed. What matters it to the working class how cheap things are, if their wages keep step with declining prices? Ah, there's the rub. That's the "pons asinorum." (No offence meant, friend "The Cry for Justice.") He who looks at the social question from the side of cheapness, from the side of the consumer, touches the wrong chord. He does worse, he only raises recruits for the foe; he only digs pitfalls for the "public." The "consumer's side" needs no attention. It is the "producer's side" of man that needs looking to. Have the producer's side of man safeguarded, and his consumer's side will be safe as a result. Have the workers retain what they produce, and you need not bother about the rest.

The issue is production, not consumption. This mighty truth once grasped, the rest becomes plain. The energy of those up in arms against social wrong must be directed towards securing to the workers the fruit of their labor. This goal is unattainable without the workers have secured the ownership of the land on and the tools with which they must work. The Socialist Republic alone secures the boon.

The evil in the Trust is that it enables its owners to highway-rob their employees of the bulk of their product. No "controlling" could check that. The leopard ceases not to be a leopard if his spots are painted over. The evil feature of the Trust is not a cutaneous, it is a constitutional social disease. The remedy cannot be the salve and plaster of legislative control, it must be radical treatment,—the overthrow of the capitalist system.

Pity of the energy expended in seeking to hold a runaway horse by the tail! The horse must be mastered by mastering his head.

THE REPUBLICAN FIX.

Superficially observed, one may think that the Republican party managers are happy. If they are, then they are not the longheaded political strategists we have given them credit for. In the absence of positive proof of happiness on their part we shall conclude that the election results rather trouble than please their minds. The results were too good. The Republican party can stand any amount of Democratic defeats. It may carry, not merely all the Northern, but all the Southern States to boot, and feel jubilant. But then the defeated party must be but a weaker political manifestation of capitalism. So long as the Democratic notabilities set up by Democrats and bowled down by Republicans, are all capitalists out and out, Republican victories are juicy plums for Republicans and, of course, for modern capitalism. But when the Democratic notabilities, set up by Democrats, are charlatans and circus riders like Bryan and Tom Johnson, and these receive crushing defeats, such as they suffered this election, then the matter is less pleasant.

The Republican party, as the party of outspoken capitalism, needs in the field a party, that, while being grounded on the capitalist system, is silly enough to object to the fruits of capitalism. Such a party will "draw to itself the discontented vote." It never could win. The Republican chieftains are clear upon that. But such a party would answer for capitalism the excellent purpose of keeping votes away from the Socialist Labor Party. To accomplish such a purpose such a party must have "catchy" candidates. If the candidates are not "catchy" they could not answer their purpose. It is for this reason that we are of the opinion that the recent Republican victory, with its smash-up of Bryan and Johnson, was too good to be pleasing to the Republican party.

Of course, the Republican party can set up decoy-duck parties enough to answer the purpose of the old Democratic party. It is known, for instance, that in this campaign Quay turned whole brigades of "Socialist" speakers into the mining districts of Pennsylvania to boom things for the Social Democrats, alias "Socialist" party. But there is a certain degree of bother, and tail expense accompanied with such tactics. With a thoroughpaced charlatan Democratic party in the field, the Republican chieftains can leave all the bother to the Democratic politicians, and can save a good deal of campaign funds for their own understrappers.

The crushing defeat of Bryan in Nebraska and Tom Johnson in Ohio may be, it certainly will be a godsend to many a labor skate who trafficks on the word Labor, or on the word Socialism; it certainly is not quite to the liking of the Republican political strategists. They succeeded too well.

FRONT AND SIDE LIGHT.

The anomalous circumstance that, notwithstanding the State was swept by the Republican party, the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General, Cunneen, is elected, attaches more than ordinary interest to this gentleman's views. The further circumstance that his election is due to his having simultaneously run on the Prohibition ticket; in other words, the circumstance of his representing the views, not of one of the old parties merely, but also of one of the minority parties, to wit, the Prohibition party, a party of "high moral ideas," imparts added interest to Mr. Cunneen's views on some of the burning questions of the day. Owing to the circumstances connected with Mr. Cunneen's election his views throw a front and a side light upon the intellectual standing of the powers that be.

The "Trust" sums up the burning issues of the day. Among these is the question of railroad consolidation. Plasters innumerable have been proposed and applied to check the evils thereof. Experience proved the truth of Socialist contention that legislation is helpless, seeing that the legislatures, elected on the capitalist programme, could not if they would and would not if they could, remedy the evil. The evil is fruit after the kind of the seed of capitalism, consequently capitalist legislatures can bring no relief. In view of this, Socialism has been urging as the only remedy, not plasters and not steps backward, but a long step forward. Railroad consolidation, Socialism proved, was not an evil in itself. Socialism proved such consolidations to be instinct with blessings: they are based on the most effective tool of locomotion and to that they join the advantage of economy: consolidation and economy in labor are landmarks in social progress. Hence Socialism declared and declares: the solution of the problem is the abolition of the capitalist system, the public ownership, operation and enjoyment of the railroads. Such is the reasoning and also the stand taken by the advanced thought of the age.

What now says Mr. Cunneen, the joint exponent of Democratic and Prohibitionist thought? We shall let him speak for himself. In his Buffalo speech the gentleman, wrestling with this very question, said:

"The Erie Canal, owned and operated by the people of the State, is the only check upon monopoly by the railroads in the business of transportation. Legislation in this direction is a failure. We have tried to prevent railway monopoly by making it an offense. Can any person recall the conviction of any railway or its officers under this law? Yet the combination exists just the same. It is only by a complete free public water route from Duluth to the seaboard that the independence of commerce can be established and maintained. And what is the attitude of the two parties in this connection? * * * The Republican party prides itself upon its devotion to monopolistic interests, not only in this State, but in the entire United States."

What intellectual bankruptcy! The only means visible to Mr. Cunneen to secure the independence of the people is to return to primitive ways of transportation! Nay, worse even than that! It is to resort to a course equivalent to leaving the robber barons of old in possession of their burghs, from which they could swoop down upon the people, and recommend to the people that they themselves throw away whatever improved weapons of warfare they had acquired!

Full is the front light, and full the side light that Mr. Cunneen throws upon our modern intellectual leaders. It is a commentary on the brain-power of the whiskeyous and the aqueous political pillars alike of capitalism.

Who would choose among them?

There are some Socialists, Belfort Bax, for instance, who believe that opposition should be offered to territorial expansion on the ground that it opens up new fields of exploitation and gives to capitalism a new lease of life. These Socialists would restrict the territorial confines of capitalism and bring about its speedy collapse in this way, if possible.

This idea, at first glance, seems quite plausible; but upon reflection it appears absurd. Territorial expansion accelerates the processes of capitalism and hastens its doom; besides Socialists must reckon with the forces of capitalism as they develop and not as they would like to make them develop.

That territorial expansion accelerates the processes of capitalism is evident from the following facts: the country that embarks in it is generally organized and equipped in the most approved capitalist manner. Its mechanism is of the best, its production of the greatest. In its career of expansion, it comes in contact with nations like, or somewhat inferior to itself in capitalist organization. The international competition among these countries reacts upon all of them, compelling them to ever improve upon their forms of production, compelling them to advance in capitalist evolution. The territorial expansion of this country, for instance, which was only possible after its capitalism was trustified to an extent heretofore unknown, has reacted upon European industrial nations, Germany and England especially, with the result that they are now organizing on the same basis, with such improvements as can be added.

Territorial expansion has, further, accelerated the development of international capitalism, as witness the international capitalist financial corporations engaged with Russia in the exploitation of China. It has given birth to the international trust, the international commercial union and many other forms of the international capitalism that must precede the development of international Socialism.

Finally territorial expansion has hastened the development of backward nations. It has given a great impetus to the industrial evolution of semi-barbarous nations and made their advance more rapid than if left to themselves. This is apparent in India, Africa, Manchuria, and other parts of the world that have been seized by and attached to the territory of capitalism.

Viewing the matter broadly, territorial expansion forces a higher development of capitalism, both at home and abroad, internally and internationally. To restrict the territorial confines of capitalism is to thwart and delay this development, to force it back on itself and to restraint until such times as it could gather force to free itself and bound outward and upward.

Let capitalism expand territorially and otherwise, on the principle of giving it enough rope and it will hang itself.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

T. S. C., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—The "Two Pages from Roman History" have not yet been published in pamphlet form. They will be.

S. M. C., NEW YORK.—1. Karl Kautsky is an excellent theoricker and good authority on Marx' economics. But Kautsky is valueless on Marx' practical writings, witness his resolution considering possible impartiality on the part of a capitalist Government in the disputes between capital and labor.

2. Similarly with the Russian G. Plechanoff. Kautsky throws upon Plechanoff the blame for the resolution above mentioned.

T. F., OAKLAND, CAL.—Did you ever hear about the "Seidenberg Spectre"? Well, that is the spectre that is smashing up the California wing of the Social Democracy. A Socialist party can't line up with the fakirs without becoming subservient to them. Wrong must either be dominated, or it dominates. There is no middle way.

J. M. B., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Your complaint has no standing for honesty in court. He who cannot find his voice to raise it against the ribaldry of Social Democratic attacks on the S. L. P. is not a gentleman from whom the S. L. P. can learn "better manners."

S. R., CINCINNATI, O.—Man alive, it is the merest moonshine. Do you imagine a revolution can be carried out by drift sand? Your very comparison defeats your conclusions. The sand that a gust of wind from one direction blows into a heap, a gust of wind from another direction will scatter again.

C. S. C., BOSTON, MASS.—It may have been boldness on the part of Jean Bart in the story that he smoked his cigar over a barrel of powder. It is not boldness when our American capitalists do the same thing. It is not even foolhardiness. It is plain stupidity.

I. P. C., LONDON, ONT.—The Arm and Hammer became the emblem of the S. L. P. at and since the Troy, N. Y., State Convention of the Party in 1895. It is symbolic of the wage-earning class.

M. F., DETROIT, MICH.—The S. L. P. will not be crushed out unless its principles and practices are demolished. Now, these cannot be demolished. The S. L. P. has builded soundly. All else is foolery. It takes time to recognize the fact. But recognized it will be. The S. L. P. is as bound to prevail as the Mountain was in the French Revolution. It is bound to because it is the logic of the situation. Push The Monthly.

J. Y., ERIE, PA.—The S. L. P. can account for the source of every penny that went into the campaign. Not so with the Social Democracy. Their contribution lists contain two and three hundred dollars at a clip from INITIALS only. To those people, money, even though spotted with blood or mud, betrays nothing and represents everything.

H. B., BARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Social Democratic party had more votes in this election than the Socialist Labor Party, and so did the regular Democratic and the Republican parties.

S. P. N., CLEVELAND, O.—It isn't the first time that your charming Mamie has been in a majority against the S. L. P. Wasn't it so when she was a Populist? And didn't she cackle, and throw fits, and didn't her majority melt away leaving her stranded?

G. H. B., DENVER, COLO.—Not in the slightest. The poisoned arrows shot at the officers of the S. L. P. by no means distress them. Those arrows are but the thorns to the rose. The rose is the exquisite satisfaction, the exhilarating joy of standing firm for a great cause whose success depends upon just such firmness. There is still another rose to those thorns: the strong bonds of comradeship that fortitude in such struggies binds the veterans together with.

E. W. G., BINGHAM, UTAH.—1. The Daily People of last October 30, containing the report of the S. L. P. meeting addressed by De Leon in Buffalo covered your point. The following passage occurred therein in which De Leon is quoted literally:

"The second link in this chain that proves the structural and constitutional turpitude of the Social Democracy is this: I have here in my hand the Milwaukee 'Social Democratic Herald' of the 18th of this month. Its first editorial is devoted to calling me a liar in various moods and tenses. It pretends to refute a statement I made in The People. Now listen to its refutation:

"'Debs was never in a Milwaukee hotel fire.'

"'Debs was never in any kind of a fire at Milwaukee.'

"'Debs was never in a hotel fire anywhere.'

"'Debs was never in any kind of a fire anywhere.'

"Must not he who reads this 'denial' imagine that what I said of Debs was that he committed ARSON? Well, I didn't. I didn't charge him with arson, at all. The charge was an infinitely graver one. It was that he, who claimed to be against the capitalist class, had been traveling over the country with passes. That was the charge. It was clear and precise enough. I stated that Debs himself reported to a Milwaukee hotel keeper that he had lost in the hotel a bunch of passes. But mind you, it happened that in the hurry of my giving the Letter Box answer in which that serious charge is made against Debs, and quoting from memory, I made the mistake of saying that the occasion for Debs' statement about the passes was a fire in the hotel, whereas the occasion was not a fire but was a burglary, and the story had been correctly reported months and months ago in a contributed article in The People, and was known to the 'Social Democratic Herald.' So then, this organ of Multi-Cocoaism, that lay low and cowered when Debs was branded by The People for traveling on passes; this organ of Multi-Cocoaism that crouched and crept into a corner under the cowhiding administered to it along with its Social Democracy by the long indictment of its officially recorded political corruption published by the Socialist Labor Party;—this organ of the Social Democracy seeks to evade the counts of this indictment by the miserable worm-like crawl of seizing upon an immaterial affair—the fire incident—and, in regular three-card-monte style, raise a howl on a false line, so as to escape the real point, the passes point. And this they call a refutation. It takes an all-round dishonorable person to imagine people are such fools as to be cheatable by the tricks of the seller of gold bricks, or of cast-off clothing."

The article in The People, referred to, was a contributed and SIGNED article. None other than a signed article, containing such a charge, would be accepted by The People. The article appeared in The People of July 9, 1899.

2. The New England Textile Workers' strike was declared off. A full review of the strike will soon be published in these columns. It is now in the course of preparation.

E. T. N., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The idea of taking warning from a vote is one that lies quite away from the track of a ruling class' thoughts. There is nothing for a ruling class, that has outlived its usefulness, but to be abolished.

A. M., NEW LONDON, CONN.—The stenographic report of the Buffalo debate has not yet arrived. Will be printed as soon as received by the Labor News Company. You are not the only one pushing. Drop a line to B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway, Buffalo; help us to push him.

M. T. C., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Certainly, certainly! These labor lieutenants of the capitalist class, together with the chieftains of the Social Democratic party, hate us with a hate that passeth all understanding. And we are also ready to concede that these our haters are not necessarily people of unkind nature. But don't you know the great principle of human action that George Eliot established when she said: "The yoke a man creates for himself by wrong-doing will breed hate in the kindliest nature,"—haven't you found that out?

STATE COMMITTEES.—Fail not to secure, as soon as you can, the official returns of the S. L. P. vote, and send it in.

E. F. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—So you think you have scored a point? Now watch us dispose of your "point" in short order. One day, during the last weeks of his immensely enjoyed vacation, De Leon received a letter from Henry Kuhn, telling him that Sanial had resigned from the Party, that the N. E. C. had requested him to reconsider and had appointed a committee to see him, and that Sanial had replied that he would defer final action until he had met the committee, of which Kuhn was one. Immediately thereupon De Leon answered Kuhn, under date of August 15. In that letter De Leon said:

"Make the positive statement to Sanial in my name that I am willing to abide by his decision if, upon investigation, a single charge against me of any importance is sustained. . . . You can tell him for me that, if I am in the way of peace, I am ready to migrate to Kokomo."

That letter, post-marked envelope and all, is in the archives of the N. E. C. Now, be honest, and admit that your "point" has been knocked out of sight.

J. A., NEW YORK.—The highest S. L. P. vote polled in this State was 22,301, in 1898.

D. P., NEW YORK.—Have no idea what are to be the "issues" of the Reformers in next year's municipal campaign. It is safe to say that those gentlemen will again be as fantastic as a goat at liberty.

J. J. Y., NEW YORK.—If you can "bore from within" a Mitchell, why not "bore from within" a Schmitz?

F. F., CHICAGO, ILL.—You don't seem to know what the fountain-head of opposition to the Alliance is. You seem to think it is the Alliance itself. No such thing. The oppositionists to the Alliance, that is, the Social Democratic oppositionists, found fault with the S. L. P. attacks on the labor fakirs. They wanted the S. L. P. to do what they did this year with Mitchell, boom them and lie low regarding their positively perverse economics. It is out of the conflict of these two opposed principles that the Alliance was born. Were they right? Look out for commune disasters.

B. W., ALBANY, N. Y.—It turns out to have been even funnier. Not only did the "Volkszeitung" have a special edition ready to announce the smash-up of the S. L. P., it also had a brass band in readiness, to give us the Dead March. You can imagine of what importance to its "peesiness" is the death of the S. L. P.

W. C., COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—Can't comply with your request. The campaign material that you desire returned was used up in the article "The Mine-Workers." Endeavor to secure copies from friends.

M. G. P., BOSTON, MASS.—The Davis cigar factory was an open shop. Alliance-men, International-men, and non-union men worked there. The International men were a small minority. Two fakirs of the International Union, anxious for strike committee fees, etc., called all the men to a meeting and submitted to them the question whether or not to strike. By an overwhelming majority, the men voted "No." As a Union man you understand the effect of that. The men, being on to the fakirs, would none of them, and sent to the Alliance headquarters to be organized. The Alliance then organized them. Thereupon the fakirs took it upon themselves to order a strike against the shop. The International men obeyed. The Alliance men, of course not, and to the extent that the Alliance could, it replaced the International men who allowed themselves to be browbeaten into a fraudulent strike. That's all there is of it. The fakirs found it necessary to raise the hue and cry of "scab" against the Alliance because it interfered with their crooked business.

P. P., CHICAGO, ILL.—Can't use your figures. The "Socialist vote" is not made up of the S. L. P. and the Social Democratic vote combined. The Socialist vote is the S. L. P. vote exclusively. If men like you had the upperhand in the Socialist Movement, then the Movement of Labor in this country would speedily plunge into another Paris Commune disaster, only infinitely more wide-spread, more bloody and more fatal. None of that in ours.

"7th A. D.," BROOKLYN, N. Y.—O. K.: o-kayer than even the New York 18th and 32nd A. Ds. The Brooklyn 7th A. D. had last year 112 S. L. P. votes: this year 174. No petering out there, any more than anywhere else.

S. H., BOSTON, MASS.—A vote gained by agreeing with the labor lieutenants of capitalism is a dearly bought vote: that vote will demand such usurious interest that it will bankrupt the purchaser.

The practical identity of government with the capitalist class was also shown at the Chamber of Commerce dedication by the presence of the foreign ambassadors. France, Russia, and Great Britain sent their leading diplomats, while Germany was especially represented by a Prince. There they were, alert, eager to cultivate the good graces of the dominant class of this country in the interests of the dominant class of their respective countries. There they were, talking shop, and nothing but shop, and courting new fields of investment in their own countries or endeavoring to find them in this country; and at the same time they did it all under the pretense of acting in the interests of all the people of their own and every other country; in brief, in the interests of humanity.

This fact should further prove the observation already made that there is no further excuse for the erroneous working class belief that government is for all the people and that they can realize their fondest dreams through it. Government is a class institution. The working class should capture the powers of government in its own interests, as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party.

Score another against the impotent free trade and national control trust remedies of the Democrats and Republicans.

The leading cotton interests of Manchester, England, which consume one-third of the cotton crop of the world, has endorsed an idea which unites the English cotton interests with the bankers and cotton shippers of New York and the growers and jobbers of the South. The plan is to extend the system of the Trust Company of the Republic of New York and the Security Warehousing Company to the port of Manchester, thus making a continuous chain of connections direct from the cotton fields through American railroads and ports, across the ocean to the heart of the cotton industry of the world!

How would free trade, or national control of trusts act against this international trust? for such it is.

Don't fail to be present at The Daily People Festival on Thanksgiving Day. Besides enjoying a good musical and vaudeville performance, you will also help along a good cause.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Do you know what I think of the Socialists?

UNCLE SAM—No, what do you think of them?

B. J.—I'll tell you—a lot of rainbow chasers. The Co-operative Commonwealth is all very fine, no one will deny that. But we are not so far yet. It is well enough to extol the beauties of the ideal system, but in the presence of existing conditions—

U. S.—Yes—

B. J.—In the presence of existing conditions, when millions are suffering—

U. S.—Would you make them suffer more?

B. J.—No; but when millions are tortured by hunger pangs and driven to desperation and despair—

U. S.—Man alive, you are awfully long-winded; come to the point.

B. J.—I say that under such conditions, notwithstanding fabulous resources, something should be done now—

U. S.—Whether it can be done or not?

B. J.—We must do something now on the lines of common sense.

U. S.—Do you know that that tune is a very familiar one?

B. J.—Have you heard it before?

U. S.—Yes; and what's worse, others before me.

B. J.—Why "worse"?

U. S.—It is the tune of the funeral march that has preceded and followed each and every time the wild goose schemes that have aimed at "improvement" and "reform," and whose only result was to throw some more wreckages on the shores of time.

B. J.—This common sense demand?

U. S.—It is a tune taken from the repertory of the "pure and simple" union, from the repertory of the false "Socialist" movement, and from the repertory of rascally politicians.

B. J.—But how can the getting of something now be a funeral song?

U. S.—Not the **getting**, but the **promise of getting** something now is. When a "pure and simple" labor leader is told that his union is a tub without a bottom, what is his answer? It is this: "I, too, want the millennium; but you can't jump just now into the millennium; we want something **now**;" and forthwith, under the promise of getting something **now** he gets his rank and file to vote for the boss's man, who, when elected, does give him something **now**, to wit, a cut down in wages and a dose of the rifle diet for dessert.

B. J.—Hem!

U. S.—When a heels-over-head reformer, who doesn't know what Socialism is, who mistakes the form for the essence, and who is roped into some middle class Glasgow plan movement, is told that the wage slave is no wise improved by such scheme, forthwith comes the answer: "I, too, want the millennium; but you can't jump just now into the millennium; we want something **now**;" and hoping to get something **now**, he places the wage slave in the hands of an improved capitalist concern, the capitalist state; which not only skins him economically, but oppresses him politically.

B. J.—Well, but—

U. S.—No "buts." The path of absurd movements to improve the condition of the workers is marked with huge grave stones, each bearing the inscription: "Thinking I could get something **now**, I lost the opportunity of taking a step, however short, towards the day of my liberation; and the result is that I got **nothing**, and lost my opportunity to boot—rainbow chaser."

B. J.—Rainbow chaser?

U. S.—Yes; or follower of a mirage. The man who, parched in the desert, sees the mirage of a fresh well and would reach out his hands to that, and wear out his remaining strength in catching up to that, and would reject the advice of marching on steadily to his goal where alone he can find relief, is the picture of all such men as you who imagine you can get something now, follow that ghost, and abandon the straight road. The rainbow chasing is a boot on the other leg. The Socialist is not the leg that wears it, but such lighthearted reformers as yourself.

The retail tobacco dealers have received the assurances of support from a rival of the Tobacco Trust, which they are fighting. Poor retailers, how they will be taken in when they have aided the rival trust to secure the business of the trust, when, in other words, they have been made the monkey to pull the rival trust's chestnuts out of the fire!

The Civic Federation is collecting industrial data for employers. It is coming out in the open as a capitalist institution.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

[illegible]tion and Fact or Pipe Dreams and Actuality.

(The below two letters appeared in the New York Sun of November 11 and November 14, respectively. They tell their own tales, separately and jointly.)

I.

A Card From the Socialists—A Prediction.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: The Sun has noticed that Colonel Dunn, chairman of the Republican State Committee, could not see what has become of the vote of the Social Democrats. Those, he thought, had perhaps swung over to Coler.

The Social Democrats increased their vote over 5000 in the city and over 10,000 in the State. Had they swung their vote for Coler they could have elected him three times over. Colonel Dunn will see the evidence of the growth of the Social Democratic party when he will open his ballot next year and will find the Social Democratic party the third on the ticket.

There has been recently a great deal of newspaper talk about the Social Democratic party making one hand with the Democratic party in 1904. This seems to make some people look thoughtful. For the Social Democratic party, known in most States as the Socialist party, has increased its vote from less than 100,000 in 1900 to about 300,000 in 1902. But though the Social Democratic party holds the balance of power in many States, neither the Republican nor the Democratic party need entertain the least apprehension that it will cast this balance in favor of either as against the other.

The Socialists view the Democratic party as the party of the past and, therefore, reactionary; the Republican party as the party of the present, and, therefore, conservative; the Social Democratic party as the party of the future and, therefore, revolutionary and progressive. As the Hon. Mark Hanna has justly observed, the real struggle will be, not between the Republican and the Democratic parties, but between the Republican and the Social Democratic parties. With 300,000 votes to support it; with the motto "No fusion, no compromise" on its banner, the Social Democratic party is out for 1,000,000 votes in 1904.

Henry L. Slobodin,
Secretary of the State Committee, Social Democratic party.

II.

THE SOCIALISTS.

A Populist on the Enthusiasm of Mr. Slobodin.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: In your issue of to-day I read a very amusing letter signed by Henry L. Slobodin, "Secretary of the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party." I can make allowance for the gentleman's high expectations. "I have been there myself." In 1892 my vote was one of the million Populist votes, and in 1894 one of the million and a half, and I thought that we were "the thing." But I found out, and I found out why. A party that dodged and fused right and left, as the Populists did, could never accomplish anything. My contempt for the Socialist Labor Party changed proportionately, and my vote went there this year and has gone that way for a number of years.

But Mr. Slobodin's enthusiasm carries him further than even my untutored enthusiasm carried me in those Populist days. I was never carried so clean off my base as to misunderstand and misquote the Hannas of those days. When they denounced the Socialist Labor Party, I was not intoxicated enough with illusions to imagine that by Socialist Labor Party those gentlemen meant us silly Populists. Mr. Slobodin's Oriental fantasy makes him see visions. Mr. Hanna never said: "The real struggle will be, not between the Republican and Democratic parties, but between the Republican and the Social Democratic parties." The Hon. Marcus Aurelius is too well posted a man to blunder that way. He well knows that Social Democrats have appeared all along, fused with Republicans in some places, with Democrats in others, on the official ballots; and he, a fellow townsman of the Hon. Tom L. Johnson, whose first official act was to provide with a job the Social Democrat, Dr. Wooldridge, knows a thing or two about the Social Democratic vote in Ohio. No. The Hon. Mark Aurelius never said what Mr. Slobodin claims.

What he said was that "the real struggle will be, not between the Republican and Democratic parties, but between the Republican party and the scurrilous Socialists"—and he designated quite clearly the Socialist Labor Party, the very party whose extinction is so devoutly wished for by the Slobodins and which fate, with wicked disregard of their wishes, returns with an increased vote on this side of the river and in the city and State of New York.

John Hossack.

Jersey City, November 11.

Counterfeit Socialists Practice Wholesale Corruption in Colorado—Fuse With All Comers for Pay.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The election is over and the S. L. P. vote shows a good increase. Last year the straight vote for the Socialist Labor Party in Mesa county was 102. This year it is 132, a gain of 30 per cent. over last year, notwithstanding the fact that the counterfeit Socialists organized at this place in July with a view of reaping where the S. L. P. had [illegible]. Our highest vote this year is [illegible].

Since the organization of this new party, many things have developed that will be of interest to the comrades at large. While we must admit that many of the members of this so-called Socialist party are the very best material [illegible] found in the S. L. P., yet it will be well to examine some of their leaders, as the leaders indicate the direction the rank and file are traveling.

First, we find the Democratic-Republican county judge, N. S. Sullivan. While the judge is a very nice man he holds his office by the grace of the Democratic and Republican parties, yet the judge has worked hard in more ways than one for the counterfeits. Next in line is J. U. Harris, who is the Democratic-Populist county commissioner. Mr. Harris so loves the workingman that while on the school board in his school district, he managed to keep Edward Coulson, a wage worker, from getting his pay for painting the school house for one year. C. P. McCary, the Democratic alderman of the Second ward of Grand Junction, comes next in line. He was also the Socialist party candidate for State Senator, but a little thing like that wouldn't hinder McCary from making a good Democratic alderman. Next in the lead of this counterfeit working class organization we find Captain Kennedy, of the national guards, and you all know what the captain of the national guards is used for.

The Grand Valley Sun that supported the People's Party State ticket, and the Socialist party county ticket, was considered a star player in this new game. There is so little difference between the People's party and the counterfeits that the counterfeits could not detect it, so they helped in scattering thousands of the Sun through the county.

A People's party candidate and J. Stitt Wilson spoke from the same platform at another place in the State the same night as brothers in a common cause—and right they were.

J. W. Sawyer, the organizer of this new party, is without doubt, the hardest political worker in the State; but he is working in darkness with no clear light of science to guide him. To illustrate: Mr. Sawyer and other leaders of his party, went to the home of R. H. Day, a leading Democrat of the Fourth Ward, and asked Mr. Day if he would accept the nomination of this new party for the office of county commissioner. Mr. Day declined, on the grounds of being a Democrat, but Day was assured that he was just the material they wanted for the place. Now this is the same Day that had taken part in a Democratic convention but a few days before.

Charley Steel, another well known Democrat of the Fourth Ward, was asked by one of the same men who called on Mr. Day, if he, Steel, would accept the nomination of this party (that claims to never fuse) for the office of representative to the general assembly, as though a Democrat, elected by the so-called Socialists, wouldn't be just the same as a Democrat elected by the Democrats.

On election night, Rev. Sanderson, a leading Republican, told in my presence, how this same Mr. Sawyer, swung the whole State of Kentucky over to the Republicans one year by supporting the Prohibitionist party. But, of course, that wasn't their game in Colorado this year. Yet, one of their speakers, by the name of Osborne (who has a brother in Grand Junction) received pay for his work from the Republican party and rides on passes, so says his Grand Junction brother.

This new party had more speakers and apparently spent more money, than any two parties in the field during the entire campaign, and on election day they had more and finer rigs to haul the voters to the polls, than any set of political grafters in the city.

The following from the Daily Sentinel of November 5, speaks for itself: "The Socialists cut little ice. The bluster they made before the campaign ended was all paid for by the Republican party. Their banners, their carriages on the day of election, their bands and their hall rent for speakers was paid for with money secured from the Republican campaign fund and spent through a third party, Edward Marsh of the Royalty gambling house, who acted for the Republican party by pretending to be a fair friend of the Socialist movement." The Sentinel, in an editorial of the same date, November 5 says: "For Mr. Sawyer's benefit, who is so honest about election matters, we would like to refer him to the money which Edward Marsh of the Royalty club saloon, put up for his party. We have not had time to-day to go into the details of the deal, but if Mr. Sawyer needs any enlightenment about whether the Republican party used the Socialist party as a tool, through Marsh and others, the Sentinel can give it to him." That is plain talk and the editor of the Sentinel told me to-day that he could prove every word of it.

The leaders of this so-called Socialist party went out over the county guided, not by the hand of science, as is the S. L. P., but guided by the hand of some of the biggest political grafters that ever canvassed Mesa county for votes. Thus old-party like, they boosted their candidates, claiming and even offering to bet they would elect their full county ticket, but when their votes were counted they found they had but 227 straight votes more than the fighting S. L. P., and about 75 per cent. of their vote was from the Democrats who knew nothing about the principles of Socialism.

These Republican counterfeit Socialists seem to ignore the fact that Socialism cannot come until the economic development, through evolution, has reached the culminating point. They have thrown down their bars, that everybody may join them, and Thomas M. Todd, their candidate for county commissioner, stated in a public meeting, that I attended, that in joining their party, they did not pledge themselves to vote their ticket.

Hoping that all who want Socialism may be guided by the hand of science and not by the hand of the political grafters, I am yours for the Socialist Republic.

S. B. Hutchinson.

He Needs No Strengthening.

To the Daily and Weewly People.—It gave me great satisfaction that you nailed that "New Yorker Volkszeitung" lie about the alleged secession of the Rhode Island S. L. P.. But we here about feel that the Rhode Island comrades are responsible to some extent for such fabrications by not informing the public, and the comrades especially, about their dongs through our Party press. Rhode Island is clearly neglecting its duty in this case. Only a few days ago I received the "statement" of the Manhattan Socialist Club, mailed at Back Bay station, Boston, by the Kangs there, I suppose. This statement also, like others, uses the argument "that the entire State organization of Rhode Island is in open rebellion," and this is echoed by the Kangs and other enemies of our Party.

Have the Rhode Island comrades nothing to say to their comrades throughout the land when they are used in such a way by such a crowd?

And while speaking of "statements," I would like to give notice in this place to all those who intend to issue such in the future, not to send any to me, as my belief in the S. L. P. does not need any strengthening. No, not any, thank you.

F. A. Nagler.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 11, 1902.

The Duties to be Performed by the Members of the S. L. P.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Section New Haven, Socialist Labor Party, sold two hundred and forty-seven S. L. P. pamphlets during the recent campaign from September 20 to November 4 at the twelve agitation meetings held, averaging about a sale of twenty each meeting. This, I think, shows eagerness on the part of our fellow-workers to learn the truth.

If we of the S. L. P. reach the working class with our principles by means of lectures, literature, The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People, then we can feel confident of our class joining the only organization that can and will emancipate all workingmen, women and children from the present state of industrial slavery and miserable prosperity—the Socialist Labor Party.

As members of the Socialist Labor Party, we have duties that must be performed, and our first duty should be to do more than we have done heretofore. Also to increase the subscriptions for our official organs; and not to forget the importance of spreading pure Socialist literature!

Now for activity!

Yours for the S. L. P.,
Samuel Stodel,
Literary Agent, Section New Haven, S. L. P.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 10.

STRIKE.

Mitchell's Strike Aids the Soft Coal Operators to Dispose of Worthless Coal.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The soft coal operators of the Clearfield region should build a monument in honor of the labor fakir John Mitchell for favors brought about by the "labor lieutenant," as will be seen by the following:

A few years ago the Bernind White Coal Mining Company owned a mine named the Pacific No. 1 at Brisbin. This company mined and shipped all the marketable coal they possibly could, and when they surrendered their lease they were satisfied that nothing worth taking was left behind.

Now comes a crooked operator by the name of Thomas C. Heims of Osceola, and opens up the old mine with the addition of a cap vein, the cap is two feet six inches and don't sell good without some of the Moshannon vein mixed with it. He called the mine Lenore No. 1 and does good business, receiving plenty of Boston and Maine, and Delaware and Hudson railroad cars. Along comes Mitchell's prosperity and the worthless crop of coal that was formerly mined on a small scale received a boom, and that same worthless and useless crop of coal is now loaded in those cars, to the extent of four to eight tons in each car, according to its capacity. Now that the hard coal strike is over, it is too good a thing to quit, so they continue to send this worthless crop of coal to the consumers. This I consider a fraud upon the public from beginning to the end. Another strike and not a ton of crop coal will be left in the Clearfield region of Pennsylvania. Hurrah for Labor Fakir Mitchell!

Any one doubting this statement can call at my address and I will show them. Yours for emancipation.

Louis Marien,
184 Brisbin, Clearfield, Co., Penn.

November 10, 1902.

NOTICE.

A. Levy desires the address of Otto Frydmann. A letter is awaiting him at this office.

The Unputdownable S. L. P. Has Its Fighters in England as Well as Here.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I renew my subscription to The Weekly People, and also subscribe for The Monthly People, and, along with this I have got three other subscribers for The Monthly People, not any for The Weekly People yet. The reason I do this is that I think it is good for every comrade (if he can) to take an interest in the movement in other counties. This reason is more important for us at the present time, for as you likely know, the S. D. F. is not what it should be, that is to say, without any palaver about reciting to you the "betrayals" and "muddle ups" that goes on here, it is not like the S. L. P., which is the party for me. To put it in another way let The Weekly and Monthly People be diffused among the comrades here, with the aid of those who know how to battle for the right, and I assure you there will be a change in the Socialist movement here before very long, for the S. L. P. has its unputdownable, determined fighters here as well as in America. Yours in the Cause,

H. Forbes.

Gravesend, Kent, England, Oct. 27.

Opposed The People's Course Once, Approves It Now.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—To-day has again been a day of battle where labor stood on equal footing with capital. The general results will be known when the debris of errors and confusion is cleared away. Did the intelligent working class show a hopeful increase in number, this is the question, many true Socialists are asking themselves to-night.

The fake Socialists have done their utmost to confuse the mind of the working mass as to the right party to vote for. Here in St. Paul they have made many who are just beginning to study the labor question politically, believe that the S. L. P. is only in the field in the interest of the old Democratic party. What a lie! Just like the old parents from which it sprang: the old capitalist parties. I have often thought The People was swinging the lash too hard and too often, but I have changed my mind in view of the above.

I heard Comrade Connolly of Dublin last night. He spoke to a large audience. Sorry I was not familiar with the Irish dialect, to catch all he said, being rather far back in the large Federation Hall in which he spoke. The Irish population present were plainly told in whose hands the remedy lies to free "Ould Oirland."

Alfred Ahlbug.

St. Paul, Minn. November 3.

The S. L. P. and the S. D. P.—The Difference Explained.

To The Daily and Weekly People—The wrecking crew of the Social Democracy was kept busy just previous to election clearing away the debris strewn in its way by collision with that ever moving, ever victorious S. L. P., and, owing to the soundness of the S. L. P., the shock must have been very hard, indeed.

The S. L. P. is not a quack; on the contrary, it dislikes quackery most heartily. Whenever, then, it finds its way obstructed by a quack it speeds up its momentum and crushes everything that comes in its path.

The S. L. P. alone has the moral right to ask the aid of the toiler, because the soundness of its principles and tactics are guarantees to its honesty of purpose.

The occurrence mentioned above happened on and after October 30, 1902, and was due to an article which was accepted by only one of the five English dailies to which it was sent for publication, and this paper (The Free Press) did not print the whole article. What it printed, however, reads as follows and need no further comment.

H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 8.

THE ARTICLE.

—SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

"John Vierthaler—The Social Democratic party begs too much for votes, and it is not the first time in its history that some of its candidates have run, not only on the Social Democratic ticket, but also on the Democratic and Republican and the Citizen tickets, like Moritz Eichmann in Hoboken, N. J., and there are a great many others who, chiefly through the aid of the old parties, were elected to office. And Mr. Debs himself, if he were in fact the man he is looked upon to be, such a deep thinker, broad-minded and honest labor agitator, how can it happen then that this same honest labor leader, the terrible railroad trust smasher, when robbed in the Plankinton House in Milwaukee in 1899, that in the inventory of articles stolen appeared twenty railroad passes? Can any person who sincerely believes in Socialism and who has not joined the movement for the furtherance of personal benefit, any longer support a party like the Social Democracy—so young and yet possessing such a bad record? He who looks upon the doings of the Social Democrats in silence and follows their pitiable methods in obtaining votes, must sooner or later come to the conclusion that not all their spent energy is for the "dear people." There is too much of a sham battle, too little understanding in their ranks of that true, revolutionary and class-conscious spirit with which Marx, the profoundest of all economists permeated the labor movement. The Social Democrats do not realize that there is a vast difference between votes cast for a true Socialist movement obtained by a by a systematic agitation of the party itself. party itself, and votes given to a "Socialist" party like the Social Democracy which were cast for it through stronger influence than could be exercised by the Social Democracy. It consequently gathers much chaff, but little grain. Such a party will go down sooner or later. The Populist movement, for instance, as so many other fake movements, went down, and nobody mourns it. The Social Democracy will suffer the same fate. Any movement will go down whose sunken piers are not of solid masonry.

There is, however, a movement in the United States that is built upon such solid masonry; whose unfaltering attitude and class-conscious and revolutionary spirit have gained the admiration of all its friends. This party is the Socialist Labor Party. It does not clamor for votes, but believes that these should be gotten only by a systematic agitation of the party itself. It is the fountain whose pure, unadulterated waters quench the intellectually thirsty and act as a purifier in the swamp of political rottenness and corruption. Hence it is feared and hated. But neither fear nor hatred will bring it down. It stands like the rock of Gibraltar on an unshakable foundation, and though the tempests of personal assaults may roar and other parties may seemingly injure it for a moment, it, however, casts them all off with an iron hand. The Socialist Labor Party alone has the right to the votes of the workingmen. But don't cast your vote for this party unless you understand its principles and tactics, because only votes cast by those whose hands were guided by a true understanding of Socialism have any value for the Socialist Labor Party. Those others may be given to the Social Democracy and thus aid men in their ambition to gain prominence while the workingman foots the bill."

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

Dues cards, per 100	$ .40
Application cards, per 100	.40
Constitutions, per 100	.70
Platforms, per 1000 (4-page leaflet)	1.50
Rubber stamps (regular size), each	.67

Orders should be accompanied by cash. To keep credit accounts for trifling amounts is a useless waste of time and postage, spent in endeavoring to collect several times over a small sum of 25 or 50 cents.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

LIGHT IS BREAKING

> "Every bad tendency will run its course, and Socialism will survive; then woe to the men whose petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues may have for an instant arrested its progress and smirched its name."

The case of Friedman vs. Forbes, the Treasurer of the Socialist Labor Party, for $208 came up yesterday in the Ninth District Municipal Court, and was won by the Party hands down.

Friedman was only a fence in the case. He was merely the assignee, or alleged assignee, of Ephraim Siff for the claim. Siff was the real plaintiff. In fact, he was the principal witness, with Crimmins, of "The Thirty-one" fame, as his assistant. Siff sued the Party on the double fiction that $126 were due him for "the use of his printing shop during twenty-one weeks" under an alleged "agreement with Julian Pierce"; he also sued for $82 alleged to be due him by The Daily People as commission for alleged advertisements,—altogether, $208.

It will be remembered that the Pierce lampoon contained among the documents a letter by him to the N. E. C. in which he stated that the use of Siff's shop was obtained gratis. When Siff sued, the Party issued a commission to Washington, D. C., to examine Pierce. IN HIS TESTIMONY, THE PIERCE (WHOSE "STATEMENT" HAD BEEN HELD UP BY SOME FOLKS AS TRUTHFUL, AND "DOCUMENTARY PROOF") WENT BACK ENTIRELY ON THAT DOCUMENT PUBLISHED BY HIMSELF. For all that, the case was so palpably hollow, not to say fraudulent, that it was promptly dismissed, not only upon the rent item, but also the advertisement item.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

In last week's ad. of The Monthly People we stated that with determined and concerted efforts the circulation could be pushed up at the rate of 1000 per week. We promised to keep track of subscriptions from November 8 to 15 and announce the result. In setting this time we failed to take into account the fact that The Weekly People, which also bore the announcement, is not mailed until Wednesday night, and does not reach readers until late in the week, some not getting it until Monday or Tuesday.

However, during the period named we received 485 subscriptions. Below are the names of those who sent in ten or more. We do not notice here those who sent in less than ten. From now on we shall print each week the names of those who send in ten or more names. Bear in mind the fact that subscribers must pay for the paper.

T. Tresek, Philadelphia, Pa	23
J. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y	20
D. Kafka, Portland, Ore	12
F. Brown, Cleveland, O	10
P. Jacobson, Yonkers, N. Y	20
C. M. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash	13
J. N. Mullin, Richland Center, Pa	10
W. H. Wood, Springfield, Ill	10
J. Entwright, Brooklyn, N. Y	10
Geo. Yarley, Stamford, Ct	15
Frank Bohmbach, Boston, Mass	35
Fred Larson, Deer Creek, Okla	10
P. N. Wiggins, Newport News, Va	20
H. Jackson, Brinton, Pa	12
L. M. Parker, Fall City, Wash	10
Joe Henry, Patton, Pa	10
C. A. V. Kemp, Toronto, Ont., Can	36
J. C. Anderson, Tacoma, Wash	10
Thos. Smith, Gardner, Mass	14
J. C. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J	10
J. H. Wilton, West New Brighton, N. Y	10
M. Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn	10
C. F. Nelson, Seattle, Wash	10

Comrades are reminded that The Monthly People is for propaganda purposes solely, and that we cannot accept articles dealing with local affairs, no matter how many copies are ordered.

In sending in business communications don't fail to put your address in your letter. This saves us considerable trouble. It is impossible for us to remember the addresses of all our friends.

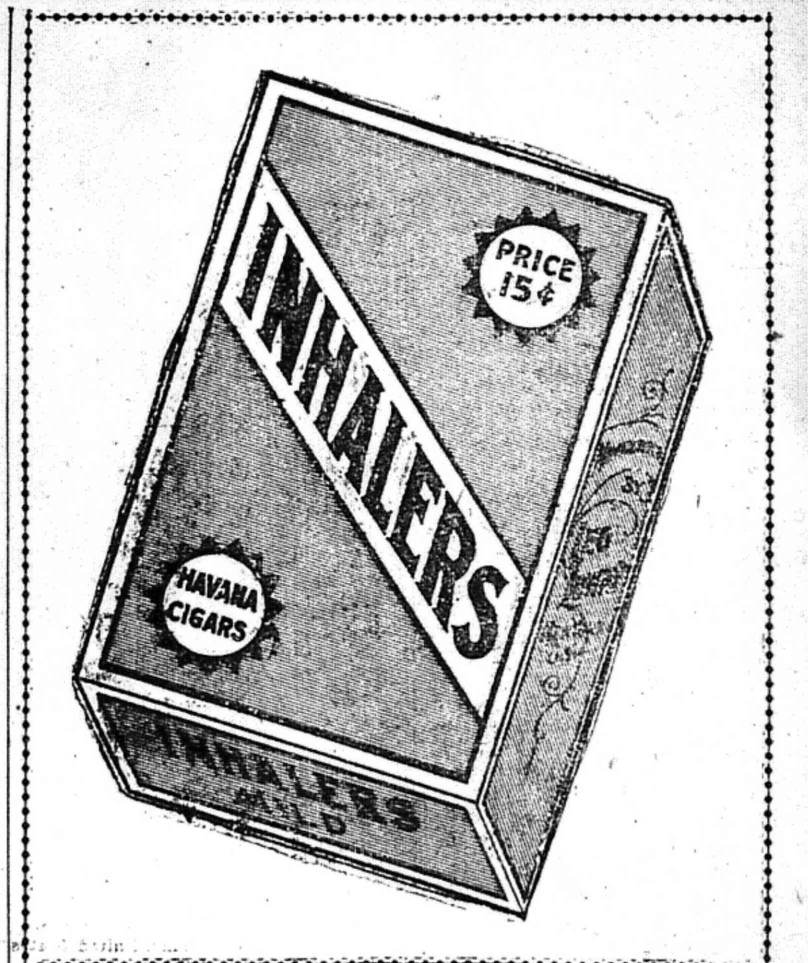
If you send in an inquiry about subscribers not getting their paper, give us some data to work on. The full name of subscriber, date sent in, term, etc. To ask: "Did you get a subscription from me for Jones?" puts us to endless trouble in locating.

The Labor News Company has under way plans for the production of good S. L. P. literature at a figure that will surprise everybody. Propaganda! propaganda! that is the keynote to S. L. P. advance, and the Labor News Company will in the near future enable everyone to become a propagandist without crippling himself financially.

The cloth-bound edition of the Paris Commune, by Karl Marx, is selling well. Some fifteen copies were disposed of this week. This is a book that every student of the working class movement should read. The price is but 50 cents per copy. Send orders to the Labor News Company.

We are glad to notice that our friends take the little hints which we give in this column. There are still some offenders who jumble up on one sheet of paper matters pertaining to four offices. Use a separate sheet for each department.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle



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WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO THOSE WHO WILL GIVE THE BEST REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING THREE QUESTIONS:

First—Why have the Mozle and Turkish Run Cigarettes become so popular among the smokers?

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Third—Why do we invite you to visit our factory, while other cigarette manufacturers will not allow you any further than their office?

Send in your reply to these three questions and you will be entitled to a cash prize.

Messrs. Mozle Bros., manufacturers of the Mozle and Turkish Run Cigarettes will reward the readers of The Daily People who will send in the best answers to the above questions with cash prizes to the amount of $50. The amount to be divided as follows:

For the first and best reply will be awarded $5.

For the second best reply will be awarded $3.

For the third best reply will be awarded $2.

The remaining $40 will be distributed $1 to every next reply. Together forty-three persons will be rewarded.

All our goods are strictly Union made and paid accordingly. They are also made in large sizes and cost proportionately more. We cordially invite every smoker to visit our factory and we have a man to take you through and show you everything. We will also supply you with our cigarettes so that your time will not be wasted. This is positively the only cigarette factory on earth that permits visitors. We fear nothing, we pay the best price for labor, we have the best Turkish tobacco that can be secured. Our factory is as clean as a vessel, and we are only too pleased to have you call. Pay us a visit and we will be thankful to you. Yours respectfully,

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Factory 527-539-541 East Fifteenth street.

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Our Jewel, a good cigar...Box of 50,		$1 25
Old Judge, equal to any 5c cigar	"	1 45
Arm and Hammer, a good combination	"	1 75
Invincibles, in the cheapest place, $2; our price	"	1 75
Nature Beauties, in your locality, $2.50; we charge	"	2 00
Medalion, equal to any 10c cigar	"	2 25

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Dudley Street Terminal, 49 Roxbury street, large corner front room, furnished; suitable for two men; S. L. P. men preferred; $2 per week. M. D. Fitzgerald, 49 Roxbury street.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular session held Friday, November 14, at 2-6 New Reade street. John J. Kinneally in the chair. Absent without excuse, Hammer and Klein. R. Katz elected recording secretary pro tem. The financial report for the week ending November 8, showed receipts $44.84; expenditures $151.23.

The treasurer reported that papers had been served on him in a suit brought by Jacob Bernstein (one of the famous Thirty-one) for alleged libel, which alleged libel is said to have damaged his reputation to the extent of $10,000. These $10,000 he wants the S. L. P. to pay to him and in addition he wants $20,000 from Alfred C. Kihn, the recording secretary of Section New York. Matter has been referred to the party's attorney.

The secretary submitted draft of circular letter to State Executive Committees bearing upon the work of agitation. The draft was upon motion adopted and ordered sent.

Communications: Two from Chicago, Ill., bearing upon vote polled in that city and upon matters connected with local organization. One from Connecticut S. E. C. at Hartford, Conn., reporting expulsion of Bernard H. Ward, a member at large at Moosup, Conn., for having participated in Republican caucus. Two from Los Angeles, Cal., one in reference to local differences, the other bearing upon Connolly dates. W. H. Carroll reported about his work at Scranton, Pa., where he is to remain for a week to help loyal members reorganizing section. Ohio S. E. C. sent word relative to pledges as per proposition of Washington S. E. C.; also that vote in State has risen although no official figures can as yet be had. Illinois S. E. C. reported as to vote cast; also enclosing letter from Jacksonville, Ill., complaining that Connolly had arrived too late and that meeting had failed. They want a date on return trip, which was granted.

Further communications upon local conditions, the work to be taken in hand after election, as well as a variety of routine matters, were received from Louisville, Ky.; St. Paul, Minn.; San Antonio, Texas; Philadelphia, Pa.; Allentown, Pa.; Detroit, Mich., and other places.

Section New York submitted nominations made to fill vacancy on the N. E. C. The same were received and secretary ordered to inquire whether candidates accept the nomination.

R. Katz,
Recording Secretary pro tem.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, on November 12, at 6 p. m. Kihn in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The report of the financial secretary was received as follows: Balance on hand September 30, 1902, $299.53. Receipts for October, $162.64. Total, $462.17. The expenses amounted to $357.49, leaving a balance on hand October 30 of $104.68. Of this balance, however, $80 was paid to the Labor News Company on October 20, on account campaign literature. Report was received.

Section New York sent a communication requesting that the State Executive Committee take a new general vote on the mileage fund matter, because the majority of its subdivisions were unable to vote on the question, due to their having been so taken up with campaign work. The request was concurred in and the secretary was directed to send out a call. The vote closes on January 1, 1903.

Pledges were received toward liquidating the indebtedness of The Daily People from Schenectady $25 and from Rochester, raising theirs to $15.

Other communications: One from Rochester about the election, calling attention to the fact that although more open air meetings had been held last year, the Party's increased vote this year was due to the good distribution of literature. One from Newburg enclosing payment for dues, etc., and a newspaper clipping showing an increase of 111 votes in the county. Two from Carroll reporting that the open air meeting at Dunkirk could not be held owing to rain, but that leaflets had been well distributed; also enclosed money on account on campaign lists, pledges, etc., and reported progress in his agitation work at Binghampton and adjacent places, about meetings held, getting subscribers for The Monthly and Weekly People, and establishing connections with sympathisers to form sections and help along in Party work. The Socialist Labor Party and Social Democratic party leaflets showing the corruption of the Kangaroos are eagerly taken at the meetings.

In view of the fact that the large and rapidly growing borough of Brooklyn has for some time past not developed the S. L. P. organizations that it should under the present form of organization of Section Greater New York, the State Committee, after a lengthy discussion on the subject, came to the conclusion that it is for the best interests of Brooklyn and the Party at large to give Brooklyn a separate organization. Brooklyn at one time was a very strong section, and the State Committee believes that if placed upon its own feet, feeling its own responsibility, it will gather new inspiration and immediately begin to build up and regain all it has lost. This committee recommends, therefore, that an amicable arrangement be made at once by the two boroughs whereby Brooklyn can be made a separate organization without conflicting with the Party constitution.

A call was then read and ordered published in The Daily and Weekly People, also 1000 to be printed for distribution among the members in this State.

It was decided that the State Executive Committee shall hereafter meet on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month.

Adjournment followed.

Emil Mueller, Secretary.

CAMPAIGN FUND, SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.

Previously acknowledged........	$217.37
14th A. D., New York, list 32..	2.50
A. Klaus, donation............	.50
34th A. D., New York, list 93..	1.45
7th and 9th A. D.'s, N. Y., list 21	5.00
6th A. D., Brooklyn, list 114....	1.25
32nd and 33rd A. D.'s, N. Y., list 79	1.00
23rd A. D., N. Y., list 61.......	4.00
16th and 18th A. D.'s, Brooklyn, list 140	2.10
7th A. D., Brooklyn, list 119....	1.00
Scand. Section, list 165........	.75
F. Darmangen, on list 173......	12.25
Total........................	$249.17

L. Abelson, Organizer,
2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

FURTHER PRESENTS RECEIVED FOR DAILY PEOPLE BAZAAR AND FAIR.

D. Gerskovitz, New York, Photo Picture Frames.

Miss M. Blome, Hoboken, N. J., Pair of Bisque Figures and two Glass Flower Holders.

Mrs. W. C. Harthan, New York, Elegant Silk Quilt.

Julius Johnson, Bridgeport, Conn., valuable Autoharp.

Twenty-first Assembly District, Branch 2, Brooklyn, Set of Goethe's "Faust."

Mrs. Mendro, New York, Chandelier Ornaments.

William Schmidt, New York, Kitchen Utensils.

L. Abelson, Secretary,
2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SPECIAL FUND

As per circular letter September 3, 1901:

Previously acknowledged.......	$6758.36
W. D. McHeath, Schenectady..	.50
Section Allentown, Pa.........	5.00
J. Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn......	2.00
J. E. Erickson, Duluth, Minn...	3.00
Total	$6768.86

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

The last meeting of the league, through a technical error, was called a week earlier than the regular date and was, for that reason, not well attended. Since the last acknowledgments, there have been two new enrollments, B. Rysted and J. C. Anderson, both of Valdez, Alaska.

The receipts since last meeting were as follows:

Section Houston, Tex.........	$13.00
Julius Hammer, N. Y. city....	20.00
Section Louis, Mo...........	5.00
"Stamford," Conn.	4.00
28th A. D., N. Y.............	7.35
H. A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J.	1.00
F. A. Olpp, N. Y. city........	10.00
35th A. D., N. Y. city.......	2.68
Section Cleveland, O.........	7.00
Henry Mahland, N. Y. city....	5.00
Section Los Angeles, Cal......	5.00
Section New Haven, Conn.....	2.00
Section Syracuse, N. Y.......	3.00
Section Essex County, N. J....	7.00
Wm. McVeigh, N. Y. city.....	5.00
11th & 13th A. D., N. Y. city..	1.00
Julius Samuels, N. Y. city.....	5.00
Geo. Anderson, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
A. Francis, N. Y. city.........	3.00
Bohemian Branch, N. Y. city..	1.55
Fred N. Brune, Brooklyn, N. Y.	20.00
John D. Stegeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Section Lynn, Mass...........	2.00
James M. Harkow, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
B. Rysted, Valdez, Alaska....	1.00
J. C. Anderson, Valdez, Alaska.	10.00
John Plamondon, N. Y. city....	3.00
23d A. D., N. Y. city.........	1.00
Total	$156.58
Previously acknowledged......	$1,744.85
Grand total.................	$1,901.43

The next meeting of the league will be held on Wednesday, November 19, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street. It is urged that members attend. Now that the election is over, the work of the league must be conducted on a more comprehensive scope and the co-operation of the members is required.

Henry Kuhn, Treasurer.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL
GIVEN BY
Arm and Hammer Club
FOR BENEFIT OF
SECTION BOSTON, S. L. P.
Tickets One Dollar
Refreshments Free
Thanksgiving Eve
November 26, '02

THE LAST AGONY

Manhattan Cocktailers Gathered to Rejoice but Stayed to Mourn.

Last election night, while the staunch adherents of the Socialist Labor Party, assembled in Happy Days Hall, were cheering the returns which showed that neither capitalist politicians, decoy duck parties nor lampoons of renegades could have any effect on class-conscious workingmen, a far different scene was being enacted in a nearby saloon.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock, the wayfarer passing this particular saloon, would have been preoccupied indeed, not to have heard the groans and moans mingled with "achs," and "oh, my kischkes," that emanated from the gloom. The usual garish light was dimmed and the only evidence of life within was the despairing groans and sighs.

The saloon in question had been hired by the swelled-head Pin Heads of the Manhattan Cocktail Club, and they had gathered to celebrate, what in their conceit they fondly hoped would be the "blow," their lampoons had dealt the S. L. P. They had "manned" the polling places in the 18th and 32d Assembly Districts, their "strongholds."

Seated at tables, and standing at the bar the Swelled Heads eagerly awaited "their" returns. They partook freely of the beverage from which the club takes its name and the members draw inspiration; while frequent onslaughts were made upon the pretzel basket. Discussion as to how the Party would "let itself down," was indulged in, and violent hatred against the movement they had tried to injure was the burden of the remarks.

To one knowing the history of recent events in the Party it was indeed a significant gathering. The "Winkel Advokat," who now acts for a law firm as puller-in of suits against the S. L. P., had often remarked, that the next Tenth of July needed by the Party was one to clean out the Jews. Here he was surrounded by a bunch of Jewish S. L. P. renegades. The Taker of Stenographic Notes, who had often denounced the "Winkel Advokat" and his cronies as lushers, sat with them sipping a seltzer lemonade. In the clean up of the Party slums he, too, had been gathered up with the riff raff of Jimmywherryism and Billywherryism. The Bearded Lady from the Cave of the Winds indulged in merry jests with the Scholar and Student whom she had before often offended. The little business Stiff, who had been enthusiastic for the Party so long as he did its printing now sat cheek and jowl with the would-be Daily People killers, as the official printer of their lampoons. Blear eyed and physically and mentally unclean they all looked. But to proceed with our tale.

Gazing with great self-complacency at his bantam-like poses and quirks reflected in the glass behind the bar, the "Winkel Advokat" remarked, "Well, to-night they will find out."

"Ish there no vay ve can find out?" piped the "Scholar and Student."

"Someone they don't know might go down to Happy Days Hall," observed the Taker of Notes. But it was hard to find a Cocktailer unknown to fame. In the words of the Seattle Grafter they "all had national, some even international reputations." The valet of the Seattle Grafter, however, after being given a double dose of "courage" and patted on the back as a brave man was prevailed upon to undertake the errand. But his craven heart stood still when he heard the robust cheers from sturdy S. L. P. throats and he retraced his steps.

Meanwhile one of the watchers from the 18th Assembly District arrived. He was quickly surrounded by the eager and anticipatory Cocktailers. "Vell" "What's the news?" "How is it?" "Are they off the ballot?" These and other questions greeted him before he could open his mouth. It so happens that this watcher is not a great "intellectual." He is merely a bearer of burdens for the Swelled Heads. "You're a lot of lobsters. They have increased their vote," was his unkind but vigorous reply.

"Did you count carefully?" asked the Suppressed Editor as he wiped his glasses.

"What, do you think I don't know how to count?" retorted the watcher with glaring eye.

This report from one of their "strongholds" acted like a wet blanket on the enthusiasm. It was a knock on the head by the Arm and Hammer. The ex-officer of the Garde Jaeger, who is also a Saxon Tribal Chief, between hiccoughs managed to say: "Vell that is one bolling blace only. I will stake my reputation (?) on it that they are off the ballot." Saying which he stuck out his chest like a pouter pigeon, but this attitude was hard to maintain owing to the constant hiccoughing, which militated against the inflation and reduced his chestiness.

Peter the Wheelwright, who is a Cocktailer of much capacity and deepness of voice, with class conscious instinct suggested that the "Volkszeitung" be called up. "They are as much interested as we," was his comment.

The "Genossen" on the Kangaroo sheet assured the latter day breed: "Yah! the S. L. P. in the soup is. Not 2000 votes will De Leon in the city get." This cheered the lampooners somewhat, and on the strength of it one of the "Winkel Advokats" proteges blew the crowd.

But the "Winkel Advokat" shook his head, lapsed into silence and withdrew to the rear of the room. He had seen the handwriting on the wall. At this juncture a watcher from the Thirty-second Assembly District came in and reported that at the polling place where he had been stationed the count showed an increased S. L. P. vote, "and all straight too," was his melancholy comment. Then arose the groans and cries afore mentioned. "Ach! those stupid, stupid workingmen," hiccoughed the Tribal Chief. One of the crowd, more considerate of appearances than the others, put out all the lights but one. The Arm and Hammer was taking some of the conceit out of the Swelled Heads. Other messengers continued to arrive with the news that the S. L. P. vote was going up. Not wishing to hear more of such tidings, the "Forward for Ever" band retreated one by one, and the last two messengers found the "celebration" over.

The proprietor of the saloon remarked to the officer on the beat: "I had a funny gang here to-night. They hired the place to celebrate something, and acted like a funeral."

"Mebe they were goo goo reformers who didn't relish the way the election went," observed the officer.

The next day the Jelled Heads scanned the capitalist press looking for a grain of comfort, but none was to be found. The S. L. P. square remained unbroken and new recruits had been added to the ranks. Exit the lampooners, to the cry of "Oh, my Kischkes; oh, my Kischkes!"

TREASURER'S SEMI - ANNUAL STATEMENT N. E. C., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.

1902	RECEIPTS.		
April 1	To Balance......		47 63
2	To Nat. Sec'y....	1 00	
5	To Nat. Sec'y....	8 45	
Sept. 30	To Nat. Sec'y....	21 80	31 25
	To Canadian Defence Fund....		83 78
	To F. Haselgrove (expenses to Hamilton, refunded)..		3 30
			$ 165 96
1902	DISBURSEMENTS.		
April 22	By Nat. Sec'y for postage	1 00	
22	By Nat. Sec'y for stationery and sundries	65	
26	To Eureka Duplicator	5 00	
29	To J. Reid & Co., lock	70	
May 5	To Advertiser Printing Co. for printing constitutions	18 00	
10	F. Haselgroove, expenses to Hamilton	3 30	
June 16	To Arm and Hammer seal	1 50	
July 2	DuVernet & Jones, solicitors for Hamilton case	35 00	
15	To W. H. Bartram, solicitor, Hamilton case ..	9 00	
31	To R. Roadhouse, Hamilton (Brantford expenses)...	5 00	
Sept. 30	No Nat. Sec'y..	7 10	86 25
	Balance		79 71
			$165 96

D. ROSS, Treasurer, N. E. C.

Audited and found correct.

(Signed) J. O. RICHARDS,
AMOS C. WEBER,
Auditors.

Report of National Secretary from April 1, 1902, to September 30, 1902.

RECEIPTS.	
To Sections for Due Stamps.	
London ....$	7 00
Vancouver	6 25
Toronto	5 00
Hamilton	2 00
Winnipeg	1 00
C. L. Johnson, Slocan, B. C. (Member at Large)	1 20
Halifax, Member at Large	10
Toronto, for literature	3 00
Winnipeg, for literature	50
Vancouver, new charter and sundries	3 20
Winnipeg, new charter and sundries	2 00
Total ....$	31 25
DISBURSEMENTS.	
May 5, 1902. To D. Ross, Treasurer, N. E. C..............$	9 45
Sept. 30, 1902. To D. Ross, Treasurer, N. E. C.	6 50
Sept. 30, 1902. To D. Ross, Treasurer, N. E. C.	15 30
Total ....$	31 25
DUES STAMP ACCOUNT.	
Stamps on hand per last statement, April 1, 1902...........$	26 90
Stamps sold from April 1, 1902, to Sept. 30, 1902	4 83
Stamps on hand Sept. 30, 1902..	22 07
POSTAGE STAMP ACCOUNT.	
Postage stamps used from April 1, 1902, to Sept. 30, 1902, per itemized record ....$	1 85
Postage stamps on hand Sept. 30, 1902	35
Total ....$	2 20
Received from late Nat. Sec'y, F. J. Darch	1 00
Received from Treasurer, N. E. C., D. Ross	7 10
Total ....$	8 10
Expended as follows:	
To postage stamps ....$	2 20
To subscription to Daily People for one year	3 50
To printing dodgers and "express" to Brantford	1 55
To envelopes, carbon paper, etc..	40
To express of charter and sundries to Vancouver	20
To express on matrixes from Daily People	25
Total ....$	8 10
ACCOUNTS DUE N. E. C.	
Section Vancouver, B. C..........$	2 65
Section Hamilton	2 20
Total ....$	4 85

W. S. CORBIN, Nat. Sec.

We have examined the books and vouchers of the National Secretary and find the above statement correct and in accord with same.

(Signed) JOHN O. RICHARDS,
AMOS C. WEBER,
Auditors.

We ask you to smoke the Cigarettes which are honestly the BEST

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6 CENTS A PACKAGE

If you bought a package of our cigarettes, and they don't give you satisfaction, if you bring them back to us we will refund you four times what you paid for them.

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MADE IN 3 SIZES.

Turkish RUN
CIGARETTES
TURKISH RUN

DIRECTORY OF ... TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

PROPAGANDA MEETINGS at Pythian Castle every Sunday night, at 8 o'clock.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 12 Wilmot avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, near Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifteenth avenue.

Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

AKRON, O.—W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan street.
ALLENTOWN, PA.—Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street.
BALTIMORE, MD.—Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia avenue.
BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street.
BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 1,066 Main street.
BUENA VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.
CANTON, O.—John H. G. Juergens, 1106 High street.
CINCINNATI, O.—Frank Geiser, 1067 Marshall avenue.
CLAYPOOL, IND.—Oliver P. Stoner
So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1-2 N
CLEVELAND, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairfield street. Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street.
CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—Phillip Veal.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South El Paso st.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Otto Steinhoff, 493 So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 N. 3rd street.
DETROIT, MICH.—P. Frisema, Jr., 334 Arndt street.
DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.
E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Garret Stevens, Room 304, Livingston Building.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street.
ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th street.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.
EVERETT, MASS.—William Edmonstone, 205 Bow street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.
GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—J. F. Sloan.
HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr., 811 Central avenue.
HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—S. Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue South.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.
HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street.
HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue.
KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin.
LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Garden street.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. N. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015.
LONDON, ONT., CANADA—George L. Bryce, 298 Gray street.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller, 205 1-2 So. Main street.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.
LOWELL MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wilder street.
LYNN, MASS.—Michael Tracy, 428 Essex street.
MARLBOROUGH, MASS.—C. W. Doyle, 57 Pleasant street.
MEDWAY, MASS.—John Cunningham, Village street.
MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Almont street.
MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Langer, P. O. 774.
MILWAUKEE, WIS—John Vierthaler, 340 5th street.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S.
MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGoff, 351 Sawyer street.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street.
NEW HAVEN, CT.—~~Christian Schmidt,~~ 203 Foster street.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2,402 Customhouse street.
NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, Box 127.
PATERSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Austin Boudreau, 95 Meadow street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1,511½ Main street.
PEORIA, ILL.—James Duffy, 214 Kettelle street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—D. Rehder, 12 Eldridge Place.
PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H St.
RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets.
ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue, South.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Raisch, 87 Union street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street.
SAN FRANSISCO, CAL.—Frank Carroll, 832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street
SAN PERDO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlberg.
SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Eldorado street.
ST. LOUIS, MO—John J. Ernst, 2,219 North Tenth street; John Neumann, 810 Julia street, John Feltman, 2904 Thomas street.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street.
SALEM, MASS.—John White, American House, 23 Church street.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1,642 Major avenue.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, Box 557.
SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, 903 Post street.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A. Quarnstrom, 23 Wyatt street.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, 173 Ely aenue.
SPOKANE, WASH.—John Sigg, S. L. P. Headquarters, 246 Main avenue.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block.
TAUTON, MASS.—John W. Allen, 7 Weir street.
TACOMA, WASH.—W. J. Hoag, 5631 Alder street.
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Charles Kemp, 1164 Queen street West
TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Bussey, 93 6th avenue, No. Troy, N. Y.
TWO HARBORS, MINN.—V. C. Koneczny.
UTICA, N. Y.—John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Albert Surges, 235 1-2 Princess street.
WATERBURY, CONN.—A. S. Fogelson, 80 N. Elm street.
WATERVLIET, N. Y.—W. M. Corbett, 1134 Seventh avenue.
WILKINSBURG, PA.—J. A. McConnell.
WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.—Tennant Fortune, 65 Kate street.
WOBURN, MASS.—N. Peter Neilson, 35 Garfield avenue.
WORCESTER, MASS.—Geo. Loke, 107 Merrifield street.
YONKERS, N. Y.—Peter Jacobson, 3 Palisade avenue.

ITINERARY OF JAMES CONNOLLY.

November 19—San Jose, Cal.
November 20—Bakersfield, Cal.
November 21—Los Angeles, Cal.
November 24—Phoenix, Ariz.
November 27—Colorado.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.

The next regular meeting of the New Jersey State Executive Committee will be held at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City, on Friday, November 21, at 8 o'clock.

George P. Herrschaft,
Secretary.